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1871

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## MADRAS GOVERNMENT

IN THE

# POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

## FOR THE YEAR 1871.

(IN FOUR VOLUMES.)

VOL. III.

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1871.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

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# POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

## FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1871.

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No. 1. Read the following letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Simla, 23rd June 1871, No. 1286-P. :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th of April 1871, No. 114, relative to the application made by Nawab Abdullah Khan, a Carnatic Stipendiary, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for an increase to his pension.

2. In reply, I am desired by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to forward a copy of a Despatch* which has been addressed to the Duke of Argyll, from which it will be seen that the Government of India concurs with the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Nawab is not entitled to further consideration at the hands of Government.

* Dated 23rd June 1871, No. 108.

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Despatch from the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, 23rd June 1871, No. 108.

With reference to your Grace's despatch, dated the 19th of May 1870, No. 59, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a letter* from the Government of Fort St. George, and of its enclosure, relative to the application made to your Grace by Nawab Abdullah Khan, a Carnatic Stipendiary, for an increase to his pension.

* Dated 20th April 1871, No. 114.

2. We concur with the Government of Fort St. George in their opinion that the Nawab has no claim to furnish consideration at the hands of Government.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 7th July 1871, No. 203.

To be recorded.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

No. 3. Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of South Canara, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Mangalore, 30th March 1871, No. 425:—

With reference to the Proceedings of Government in the Political Department, dated the 6th December last, No. 389, I have the honour to report that the deceased pensioner Mahomed Jalaludin has left two daughters who are married to persons in affluent circumstances, and are living with their husbands and eleven relations as per enclosed list, who were dependant upon him for support.

2. In addition to his pension from Government, Mahomed Jalaludin possessed landed property yielding a net annual income of Rupees 200, which is now inherited by his son, the present claimant to the pension.

3. The family debts amount to about Rupees 2,000.

LIST of the Family left by Mahomed Jalaludin, a deceased Government pensioner in South Canara.

| Names. | Age. YS. | M. | D. | Relationship to deceased. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Sayed Unnisa Beebee ... ... ... ... ... | 65 | 0 | 0 | Widow. |
| 2. Ajijunnisa Beebee ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40 | 0 | 0 | Daughter. |
| 3. Abdul Hasan Saib ... ... ... ... ... ... | 29 | 0 | 0 | Son. |
| 4. Beebeesabee ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 | 0 | Daughter-in-law. |
| 5. Abdul Aziz ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7 | 0 | 0 | Grandson. |
| 6. Goolam Dastagir ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 0 | 0 | Do. |
| 7. Jalanbee ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 | Granddaughter. |
| 8. Mahomed Jalaludin ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 1 | 15 | Grandson. |
| 9. Abdul Khader ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 24 | 0 | 0 | Grandson (by daughter, No. 2). |
| 10. Habibunnisa Beebee ... ... ... ... ... | 9 | 0 | 0 | Great-granddaughter (by a daughter of No. 2, deceased). |
| 11. Mahomed Hoosain ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 | Great-grandson do. |

MANGALORE,
*30th March* 1871.

(Signed) A. McC. WEBSTER,
*Acting Collector.*

No. 4. ORDER THEREON, 7th July 1871, No. 204.

The Governor in Council resolves, under the authority conveyed by the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 7721, dated 24th December 1858, to continue to the widow of the deceased pensioner for her life a moiety of her husbands' stipend, or in round sums, Rupees 28-4-0 per mensem, with effect from the date of his death.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

Read the following:—

No. 5. To the Hon. R. S. ELLIS, c.b.,

*Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.*

The humble address of the undersigned servants of the late BAUKER HOOSSAIN KHAN, Bahadoor, Madras.

Honoured Sir,

With profound respect and submission we most humbly beg leave to submit the following circumstances for your kind and charitable consideration and favourable disposal, and beg to be pardoned for the trouble.

2. We beg leave to bring to your notice that we have been in the service of the late Bauker Hoossain Khan Bahadoor, some of whose servants the Honourable Government has been graciously pleased to favour with pensions on the recommendation of the Government Agent at Chepauk; that our services under the above Bahadoor extended for thirty years and more than that except in a few cases; that during that time we had been in his service, we have always acted most creditably by securing his property and managing his household affairs very economically; and that the service we have rendered, our ages, and salary, &c., will be evident by the descriptive list annexed hereunto for your kind perusal.

3. And the Government Agent at Chepauk, whom we addressed representing our distressed circumstances and requested his interference in obtaining the sanction of the Government granting us the pension as it was done to other servants, favoured us with the endorsement to the effect "I cannot accede to petitioners' request."

4. We beg leave to state that though we are the deserving objects of the charitable bounty of the Honourable Government, yet the Government Agent, without any proper inquiry into the destitute circumstances we are now suffering and pitying the condition of some of us who are Mazúrs, refused to oblige us by submitting our cases also for the favourable consideration of the Honourable Government.

5. As we have none but your honour from whose gracious hands we can look for protection and redress, we most humbly solicit that your honour will be pleased to submit our case for the benevolent consideration of the Governor in Council, that His Excellency may extend his gracious hands towards us also, and thereby make us partakers of the Honourable Government's gracious and kind patronage.

6. And, in conclusion, we beg leave to state that, by the death of the late Bauker Hoossain Khan Bahadoor, a large saving of Rupees 833-5-3 per mensem had been effected to Government, and therefore conferring a small pension on each of us would not, therefore, be entailing large expense to Government.

Madras,

*31st October* 1870.

(Signed) جمعدار حیات خان.

( „ ) அப்துல் ரஹமான்.

( „ ) سید محمد حسین.

( „ ) سلیمان بیگ.

( „ ) மம்முதலி.

( „ ) سید مصطفی حسین.

| Names. | Nature of Service. | Amount of salary. | Period of service. | Age. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | RS. | YS. | YS. | |
| 1. Hyat Khan... ... | Jemadar Vakeel and Steward. | 10 | 30 | 43 | Sickly. |
| 2. Abdool Rahman | Tailor and Guard | 5 | 30 | 60 | Elephantiasis and unfit for any service. |
| 3. Syed Mahomed Hoossain. | Writer... ... ...... | 5 | His own service 16<br>,, father's ,, 15 | 50 | Blind, having lost his sight while in service. |
| 4. Saliman Beg... ... | Teacher for children. | 3 | 25 | 85 | Very old and unfit for any service. |
| 5. Mahomed Ally ... | Orderly... ... ... | 3 | 25 | 60 | Do. do. |
| 6. Syed Moostafa Hoossain... ... ... | Do. ... ... ... | 3 | 30 | 45 | Weakness and general debility. |

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No. 2324.

The Government Agent, Chepauk, is requested to state, with reference to paragraph 2 of his letter, No. 227, dated 25th August 1870, on what grounds petitioners' applications were rejected. This information should have been given in his endorsement to petitioners.

By order,

FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed) H. E. STOKES,
*14th November* 1870. *Under Secy. to Govt.*

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No. 142.

No. 5-A. *Report called for by Government Endorsement, dated 14th November* 1870, *No.* 2324, *on petition of Hyat Khan and five other servants of the late Mahomed Bauker Hoossain Khan Bahadoor.*

On the death of Mahomed Bauker Hoossain Khan Bahadoor, thirty-one of his servants petitioned for Government support. Six of them obtained it on my recommendation. Six of those whose claims were rejected have now petitioned Government, stating various reasons why they should obtain some support. Those claims are as follow:—

1st. HYAT KHAN.—This man, when directed by me to prove the length of his service with the deceased, did not do it. Also, I was informed that he kept a Livery Stable, and supported himself thereby. He has now produced good evidence to show that he was in the service of the deceased for some twenty-five years. With regard to the Livery Stable, he alleges that the property is not really his own, but belongs to relations who use his name, and that he has no real interest in it. This it is difficult to verify. It may be true.

2nd. ABDOOL RAHMAN.—This person also either would not or could not prove his length of service, when desired by me to do so. He has now done so, and I consider his claim deserving of consideration.

3rd. Syed Mahomed Hoossain.—This person's length of service is only sixteen years, which does not seem to me sufficient to establish a claim. But he is blind, and may, therefore, be considered a fit object of charity.

4th. Saliman Beg.—This person was not, properly speaking, a servant of the deceased, but the deceased had, for some time before his death, made him a charitable allowance. He is old and infirm ; a fit object of charity.

5th. Mahomed Ally.—This person also was not a regular servant. He was a player on the violin, employed occasionally. He is old and infirm ; a fit object of charity.

6th. Syed Moostafa Hoossain.—This person is not so old as he claims to be, and when he first appeared in this office seemed strong and healthy. It is now established that he is asthmatic. Whether his complaint appeared during the lifetime of the deceased, or subsequently, I cannot ascertain. He now appears a fit object for charity.

(Signed) R. S. WILSON,
*Government Agent.*

Chepauk,
*21st June* 1871.

*To the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.*

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No. 6. Order thereon, 10th July 1871, No. 205.

The Government Agent will submit a tabular statement regarding these petitioners, similar to that appended to his Report, No. 227, dated 25th August 1870, on the claims of the dependants of the late Bauker Hoossain Khan, and will state what allowances he considers might be made to these people.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

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No. 7. Read the following :—

To His Excellency the VICEROY and the
GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA in COUNCIL,
*Fort William.*

The humble address of MALIK IBRAHIM ALI KHAN, son of the late Malik Khyr-u-din Khan, one of the Jaghiredar Carnatic Stipendiaries residing at Arcot, Madras Presidency.

Most humbly showeth,

That your Lordship's poor and humble petitioner having been aggrieved with the unfavourable decision passed by the Madras Government, who refused to grant any augmentation to his comparatively very small and insignificant stipend of only 32 Rupees, which is quite inadequate to support him and large family and dependents, connected with the Jaghiredar Stipendiaries, whose pensions were not granted as an act of charity but in lieu of the valuable landed estates resumed by

the British Government after giving full assurance that the members of the family of the Carnatic Jaghiredar Stipendiaries will be maintained with provisions suitable to their rank and dignity, as per conditions in the ratified treaty of 1801, begs to submit his very pitiful case for your Excellency in Council's favourable consideration and just disposal.

2. That your Lordship's petitioner is the son of the late Malik Kyhr-u-din Khan, whose ancestors rendered meritorious and faithful services both to the Nawab Wallajah and to the Honourable the British Government. And that the petitioner's father having represented to the Honourable Government by an address, dated 29th October 1855, the high and valuable services rendered by his ancestors, and that the Government having found his statement quite correct, and having been impressed that his case was one which deserved the special consideration of the Honourable Government, were pleased to recommend the application for the favourable consideration of the late Court of Directors, who were pleased to augment petitioner's father's stipend from Rupees 32 and odd to Rupees 50 per mensem as per order dated 23rd April 1857, No. 315. And that your petitioner's father, whose claim for a higher rate of pension was admitted in consideration of his just and legal claims for the same, and also in consequence of his having been connected with the main branch of the family, departed this life on the 5th day of December 1868.

3. That your Lordship's petitioner respectfully begs leave to state that the stipend conferred on petitioner's great-grandfather was not a charitable grant, inasmuch as it was granted on the resumption of a valuable jaghire of Sucapoor, granted to the petitioner's ancestors by the late Nawab Wallajah for the permanent maintenance of the petitioner's family in commemoration of their valuable and loyal services.

4. That the Government Agent at Chepauk, to whose notice the petitioner brought the straitened circumstances into which the dependents of petitioner's father, who look to the petitioner for support, are subjected to, simply intimated to the petitioner that the pension enjoyed by the petitioner's father was a life-grant.

5. But, while the pension enjoyed by petitioner's father and grandfather was not a charitable grant, or a pure bounty of the Honourable Government, the Government Agent's assertion that the pension enjoyed by petitioner's father was a life-grant is quite untenable and unsupported. Because any allowance granted in lieu of a resumed landed estate cannot be considered to have lapsed to Government on the death of the recipient, and it cannot be considered to have escheated to Government unless the whole family is extinct.

6. That, as the small stipend of 32 Rupees, which is now drawn by the petitioner in right of his grandfather, is scarcely adequate to maintain himself and his children, and that as the large number of dependents left by his father are all dying of starvation, your petitioner most humbly solicits that the pension of Rupees 50 enjoyed by his father may be continued in petitioner's name, and your petitioner further begs leave to inform your Lordship that, during the lifetime of his father, petitioner was allowed a pension of 20 Rupees per mensem out of his father's pension on account of your petitioner having a large family to provide for.

7. That your Lordship's petitioner's humble request is not an unprecedented one, as your Excellency in Council has only recently been pleased to sanction an increase of pension to Khader-oo-Nissa Begum and Auzeem-oo-Nissa Begum, the great-granddaughters of the Nawab Wallajah, to whom stipends were granted as a pure bounty of the Honourable Government.

8. Under these circumstances, your Lordship's petitioner most respectfully prays that his humble and reasonable request may be complied with as he is the chief branch of the original Jaghiredar's family.

For which act of justice and benevolence your Lordship's poor petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

MADRAS, — *June* 1871. (Signed) ملک ابراہم علی خان

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No. 8. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St. George, 12th July 1871, No. 210.

I am directed to forward the accompanying petition, addressed to the Governor-General in Council by Malik Ibrahim Ali Khan, praying that the pension of Rupees 50, granted for life to his late father, Malik Khyr-u-din Khan, may be continued to him.

2. The enclosed copies of the reports of the Government Agent, Chepauk, dated 15th September 1869, Nos. 336 and 337, with the principal papers therein referred to, and of the Order of this Government thereon, will enable His Excellency the Viceroy to dispose of the case.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

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No. 9. To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Fort St. George, 12th July 1871, No. 211.

I have the honour to inform you, with reference to paragraphs 78 and 89 of Mr. Minchin's letter of 8th June 1871, forwarding the Administration Report of the Dewan of Travancore for the year ending August 1870, that the Government desire to learn whether their impression is accurate that the expenditure by the Travancore State in feeding Brahmins is in part at least defrayed by the State in virtue of its sequestration of certain religious lands or foundations, which in ancient times were affected to this purpose, but which are now held by the State which benefits by the rent. In other words, that the State secularised the Brahmin landed endowment and undertook the duties for which those lands were responsible.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to receive a special report on this point.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

Read the following papers:—

No. 10. To the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL,
*Fort St. George.*

The humble Petition of ABDUL KHADER, the paternal Grandson of the maternal Grandson of the late NAWAB WALLAJAH.

Most Humbly Showeth,

That after the death of my paternal grandfather, the maternal grandson of the late Nawab Wallajah, the Government were pleased to continue a part of his stipend only to some of his heirs, whereas I am left unprovided of my rights; and that I was entitled to be maintained as one of the remaining members of the said deceased's family, as per orders of the Honourable Court of Directors of the year 1846 and of 1850. In spite of the said orders my maintenance was neglected by the Government, and that the petitioner, being involved in great distress and difficulty for want of bare necessities of life, deferentially solicits that, if the Government will be graciously pleased to refer to the records, no doubt that the Government will discover that many persons equal to the petitioner do enjoy stipends out of their respective paternal grandfather's stipends, consequently the Government will then be good enough to take the title of the petitioner for his maintenance into their favourable consideration, and will protect the petitioner (who is poor and the paternal grandson of that deceased one who was not entitled to a maintenance only for his being the maternal grandson of Wallajah, but he was also a holder of jaghire) by granting him some allowance out of the said late grandfather's remaining portion of stipend.

For which act of justice and benevolence the petitioner shall ever pray.

العبـــد

Madras, (Signed) عبد القادر
*27th March* 1871.

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No. 715.

Referred to the Government Agent, Chepauk, for report.

(By order.)

Fort St. George, (Signed) H. E. STOKES,
*6th May* 1871. *Under Secy. to Govt.*

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No. 147.

No. 11. Report called for by Government endorsement, dated 6th May 1871, No. 715, on petition of Abdul Khader, calling himself paternal grandson of the maternal grandson of the Nawab Wallajah.

Rabiah Begum, tenth nicka daughter of the Nawab Wallajah, received in 1801 a stipend of Rupees 416 per mensem. She died in 1805, and Government continued to her family the whole of her stipend. Her second son, Tucky-oo-Deen Khan Bahadoor, received for his share Rupees 125 per mensem. He died in 1853. On his death, Government, on the recommendation of the then Agent, Dr. Balfour,

continued Rupees 70 of his stipend to his widow, Tyb-oo-Nissa Begum. Having been called on to explain the grounds of his recommendation, Dr. Balfour did so very fully in his letter to the Chief Secretary, dated 6th March 1854, No. 34. Government approved and confirmed his views. Some of the members of the family then petitioned the Home Government, which rejected their petition.

2. Tyb-oo-Nissa Begum died in 1857, and Government continued Rupees 45 of her stipend to various members of her family. Some of the members who received nothing petitioned Government in 1869. I was called on to report, and did so; but, there appearing to be something peculiar in the case, I wrote a private note also to Mr. Ellis, a copy of which I have. The points mentioned in that note were not, I presume, thought important, for Government passed an order in the sense of my official report. The petition has been again preferred and I am again called on to report on it, and I am, therefore, again compelled to bring to notice that there seems to have been some want of fixed principle in the former settlement of the case.

3. When Tucky-oo-Deen died, as above mentioned, in 1853, he left no one entitled to be considered the head of the family. Therefore, by the Rules, the portion of his stipend which was continued ought to have been divided amongst the various members of the family theretofore supported by it, and all those portions ought to have been life-grants. But the family was so numerous that the shares would have been very small. Dr. Balfour, therefore, recommended that Tyb-oo-Nissa Begum, the widow of the deceased, should be considered the head of the family, and that the whole amount continued should be given to her. This arrangement appears to me to have been unnecessary, unjust, and contrary to the Rules. It was unnecessary because it was adopted to obviate a state of things foreseen and desired. All Carnatic stipends are ordered to decrease; they must, therefore, in every case reach in time a point when the shares must be very small. It is intended that they should do so. It was unjust because it deprived all the members, except one, of their rights. Each member was entitled to his share, great or small. That the share is small seems no just ground for taking it away altogether. It was contrary to the Regulations, which prescribe that continuation shall take place only in the cases of persons of consequence, and that all grants to collaterals shall be for life only. Whereas, by the course spoken of, one member of the family was lifted into a position of consequence to which she had no claim, and, on her death, a further continuation of her stipend became necessary, and was made.

4. The arrangement spoken of is also open to this objection, that Tyb-oo-Nissa was 75 years of age when she was made the head of her family. Some of the members who were deprived of their rights in her favour were men in the prime of life. In these circumstances, the arrangement seems injudicious on general grounds, as it certainly is opposed to Indian custom and feeling.

5. When Mahomed Tucky died, the amount of his stipend, which had been, during his lifetime, appropriated to his own personal use and the support of his position as head of his family, should have lapsed, and the remainder of the stipend should have been divided, according to Lord Clive's scale, amongst the various members of the family theretofore supported by it, the portion so continued to these collaterals being for their lives only, and ceasing *absolutely* at their respective

deaths. This arrangement will, I believe, be found, on examination of the Rules, to be in accordance with them; it is just to all concerned, it is in accordance with Indian custom and feeling, and it would have been more to the advantage of Government than the one adopted.

6. I have explained the above in some detail, because to do so is essential to my report, and also because I have more than once during the last few years brought to the notice of Government the great desirability of having some fixed rule laid down as to the continuation of Carnatic stipends, pointing out at the same time that the rules laid down in 1846 and 1850 (still nominally in force) seem as good as can be devised on the subject. The case now reported on seems to illustrate the views I have expressed. Had the rules laid down by the Home Government been understood and adhered to, the case would have been settled in the best possible manner both as regards Government and as regards the stipendiaries. Those rules having been departed from (without any occasion whatsoever, so far as I can perceive), certain members of a family have received more than they were entitled to at the expense of other members of the same family who have been deprived of their just dues, a considerable sum of money has already been obtained from Government which ought not to have been paid, and it is now necessary to expend a further sum in redressing the wrong done. Petitioner (Abdul Khader) is one of five members of Tucky-oo-Deen's family who were supported from Tucky-oo-Deen's stipend, and who were, therefore, entitled to some continuation of their allowances after his death. They received nothing, and have now, therefore, a claim to their respective shares, with arrears from the year 1853, the year of Tucky-oo-Deen's death. The five persons spoken of are the persons on whose petition I reported on the 6th July 1869, No. 237.

7. I am also obliged to bring to notice the following circumstance. On the petition above mentioned, Government passed their Order, dated 16th August 1869, No.——, in which it is stated that "no addition will be made to the pensions, amount-"ing to Rupees 45 per mensem, now enjoyed by the family of Tucky-oo-Deen Khan "Bahadoor." From this it would appear that Government were under the impression that certain members of the said family were then in the enjoyment of pensions, and, therefore, in a position to assist their relations who were not so well off. But this impression was erroneous. All the pensions spoken of had lapsed before the date of the said order.

8. I beg also to mention the following circumstance. Amongst those supported from the stipend of Tucky-oo-Deen were two Harrams. These two persons were struck out of the list of persons entitled to share submitted in the Agent's letter, dated 6th March 1854, No. 34 (see paragraph 10). No reason is given for this, and I am not aware of any reason that can be given. I believe that by the rules these persons were as much entitled to share as any member of the family. I do not know whether they are alive; if they are, they are entitled to their shares with arrears.

CHEPAUK,
*28th June* 1871.

(Signed) R. S. WILSON,
*Government Agent.*

*To the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.*

No. 12. ORDER THEREON, 12th July 1871, No. 212.

With reference to paragraph 8 of the above report the Government observe that they certainly did derive the impression from Colonel Wilson's report of 6th July 1869, paragraphs 2 and 3, that the family were at that time receiving Rupees 45 monthly from Government. Copy of the G. O. of 16th August 1869, which was issued under that impression, was sent to the Government Agent, and he should have at once brought to notice the mistaken view of his meaning on which it proceeded.

2. As the Government now understand the state of the cases, it would appear that none of Tucky-oo-Deen Khan's descendants are now in receipt of any allowance from Government, although five of those who were named in Dr. Balfour's report of 1854 as dependent on him are living.

3. Colonel Wilson will state whether this is correct, and what amount would have been assignable to them on his interpretation of the orders of 1846 and 1850.

4. The Government desire to know when the allowances aggregating Rupees 45, to which they referred in G. O., 16th August 1869, fell in.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

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No. 13. Read the following letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trevandrum, 3rd July 1871, No. 40-A. 629 :—

Account Department.

I have the honour to forward a bill accompanied by vouchers for the travelling charges incurred by the Officers of this Residency, amounting to Rupees (1,020-13-6) one thousand and twenty, Annas thirteen, and Pies six, and request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of Government to the amount being paid from the current year's Budget, in which the sum of Rupees (5,570) five thousand five hundred and seventy is provided for this purpose.

I. to IV.

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No. 14. ORDER THEREON, 17th July 1871, No. 214.

His Excellency the Governor in Council sanctions the travelling charges incurred by the Officers of the Residency in Travancore and Cochin from 13th May 1870 to 10th February 1871, amounting to Rupees (1,020-13-6) one thousand and twenty, Annas thirteen, and Pies six. The charge will be met from the current year's grant.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

No. 15. Read the following letter from Maharajah MIRZA VEJEARAM GAJAPATI RAJ MUNEA SULTAN BAHADOOR, of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Benares, 26th June 1871, No. 11 :—

I have the honour to state that, in the year 1866, when I received Her Majesty's Grant of Dignity, I found a mistake therein as regards my form of address; it was accordingly returned to England for correction, and I only received it back on the 6th January last with a letter of the 28th December 1870, which runs thus:—" With reference to your letter of the 26th September last, I am directed by the Grand Master to return, herewith, Her Majesty's Grant of Dignity with the correction solicited by you." Therefore I have the honour to enclose, herewith, the original patent letter, and beg you will kindly oblige by issuing the necessary orders for filing a copy of the same in your office and by returning the letters patent after you have done with them.

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No. 16. ORDER THEREON, 19th July 1871, No. 217.

The Government observe that it is not customary to register in this Government Office Royal letters patent of appointment to the Order of the Star of India, of which order a special office exists in Calcutta, and they do not deem it expedient to introduce the novel arrangement.

2. Note will be taken of the Maharajah's designation as given in the Royal letters patent for future guidance in addressing him, and the letters patent will be returned to him.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

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No. 17. To Maharajah MIRZA VEJEARAM GAJAPATI RAJ MUNEA SULTAN BAHADOOR, of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., dated Fort St. George, 19th July 1871, No. 218.

In reply to your letter, dated 26th ultimo, No. 11, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward to you the enclosed extract from the Proceedings of Government of this date, No. 217, and to return the letters patent received with your letter under reply.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

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No. 18. Read the following letter from MECCA BEE, daughter of the late SUFDER ALI KHAN, a Carnatic Stipendiary, residing in Madras, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 20th June 1871 :—

I beg to submit, for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, a memorial, in triplicate, appealing against the orders of the Local Government rejecting my application for a small pensionary provision out of the stipend of my late father, Sufder Ali Khan, and to request that you will be pleased to

furnish me with a copy of your order of transmission, for which act of kindness I shall ever feel grateful.

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To

His Grace the DUKE of ARGYLL, K.G.,
*H. M.'s Secretary of State for India in Council.*

The humble Memorial of MECCA BEE, daughter of the late SUFDER ALI KHAN, a Carnatic Stipendiary.

Most Humbly Showeth,

That memorialist applied in June 1870 to the Local Government for a small pensionary provision out of the stipend of her late father, Sufder Ali Khan, which application was rejected by an endorsement, dated the 21st November last, on the ground that memorialist's father's stipend had lapsed entirely on his demise.

2. That memorialist now respectfully appeals against these proceedings as being peculiarly arbitrary in her case, as not being in accordance with those well-established principles of liberality which distinguished the British Government from all other Governments, and as being opposed to precedent and practice, as will be shown by your memorialist.

3. That memorialist's great-grandfather was the maternal uncle of His Highness the late Nawab Wallajah ; and that her antecedents were of rank and substance will be seen from the fact that her said great-grandfather held a high position in Mahomedan society, and was the Commander-in-Chief of His Highness' army.

4. That memorialist's father was in receipt of a stipend of Rupees 25 per mensem, which he enjoyed until April 1861, when he died ; that during his lifetime memorialist was wholly dependent on him for support ; and that since his death memorialist has suffered the bitterest privations of poverty, and has struggled sorely with a life burdened with sorrow, cares, and shame at her unfortunate abject and destitute condition.

5. That memorialist is a widow with a young child of 11 years old, and without means to support herself and child. In these times of enhanced prices, when the commonest necessaries of life are exorbitant, in vain does memorialist look around for succour from kith or kin, most of whom are in needy circumstances and are burdened with large families. Those who are below her in rank and are well to do by the benevolence of Government cannot be appealed to for aid, as it is hurtful to the feelings of memorialist and opposed to the usages of Mahomedan society for one of higher status, though crowned with misfortunes, to seek eleemosynary assistance from inferiors of social position.

6. That memorialist, though ashamed to beg for subsistence from her inferiors, deems it a privilege to pray to the highest authorities of the land to save her from destitution and misery, a privilege analogous to that of a child desiring the help of its parent.

7. That what your memorialist now entreats from the hands of Her Majesty's Government is not unreasonable, nor is it at variance with those principles of benevolence which has been evinced in similar instances, and in instances which have not the same degree of claim to the consideration and sympathy of the State as it is in her unfortunate case.

8. That your memorialist humbly solicits that Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to grant her a reduced allowance out of her late father's stipend of Rupees 25, which is stated to have lapsed, a favour which has been conceded to others, and which your memorialist has no doubt will be extended to her in consideration of her exceptionally peculiar circumstances.

9. That memorialist can adduce instances where reduced stipends were continued, after the demise of the original recipient, to successive heirs. The stipendiaries named below are instances *apropos* to her case :—

| | Monthly RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1st Grantee.* | | | |
| Kajah Shumsooddeen...... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| *2nd Grantee.* | | | |
| Kateejah Bee, daughter..... | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Badee Bee, ,, ... | 3 | 6 | 0 |

| | Monthly RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1st Grantee.* | | | |
| Mahomed Emaumooddeen Khan..................... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| *2nd Grantee.* | | | |
| Mahomed Tajoordeen, son | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mahomed Abdoollah, ,, | 3 | 8 | 0 |

10. That memorialist begs here most respectfully to observe that objection has been taken to conferring a reduced stipend on the ground that the Honourable the Court of Directors were disinclined to grant such concessions, and expressed such unwillingness in their despatch of the 24th July 1833, No. 3; but memorialist with all deference must remark that in her case the objection in question is not applicable, and tends rather to support the prayers now made to Her Majesty for benevolent consideration.

11. That it will be seen by Her Majesty's Government that the Honourable the Court of Directors distinctly declare, in paragraph 11 of the said despatch, that "not one or two of the new stipendiaries are relatives of the Nawab's family," a remark which referred to the *addition* made to the Pension Establishment and unmistakably implied that relatives of the Nawab were not to be deprived of those privileges which the State ever conferred on them. It will further be seen, in a subsequent paragraph of the same despatch, that, while calling in question the propriety of the addition to the Stipendiary List, the Court of Directors stated explicitly that they were unwilling to deprive these individuals (the new stipendiaries) of the allowances they had actually begun to receive. The stipendiaries in question accordingly drew their pensions, and were treated in every respect as stipendiaries were hitherto treated; and, in the cases cited in the body of paragraph 9 of this memorial, the stipends were continued to them on the death of the original recipients, and not allowed to lapse.

12. That your memorialist's case is precisely similar, and still she has been denied the boon which has been conferred to others. Her father drew the first stipend of Rupees 25, and was one of the forty-four stipendiaries to whom the grants were made in 1830; that, on the death of these stipendiaries, a reduced allowance was sanctioned to their respective heirs; and that only in memorialist's case the authorities ruled that her father's pension entirely lapsed on his death, while the other heirs were exempt from so arbitrary a decision and do still enjoy their reduced pensions. Your memorialist would fain believe that the order to her prejudice was passed by some oversight, and she does not think that a liberal Government would have determined to her injury were the facts of her hard case, together with the precedents, rightly put before them.

13. That memorialist has to add that, under the terms of the despatch of the Honourable the Court of Directors in 1830, three native servants of the Nawab were granted pensions, which by the liberality of Government were continued to their generations. Your memorialist has to state that these servants were *Hindoos*, * and yet your memorialist, who is a Mahomedan and one who is related to the Nawab Wallajah, was not considered entitled to a boon which was granted to Hindoo servants of the Nawab. Her Majesty's Government will at once perceive from this that there appears to be some mistake in denying her a privilege which was extended to a race whose menial position made them less deserving of the consideration of the State. In venturing to make this remark, your memorialist respectfully observes that it is far from her motive to enlist the sympathies of the State by detracting from the advantages derived by others. Her object is merely to show that her case has been lost sight of while others have had justice meted to them.

| | Monthly. | | | | Monthly. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * 1st Grantee. | RS. | A. | P. | 1st Grantee. | RS. | A. | P. |
| Jay Kishun........ | 6 | 0 | 0 | Nursingtaun.... | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd Grantee. | | | | 2nd Grantee. | | | |
| Tuljah Beebee, daughter ....... | 1 | 8 | 0 | Hemah Boy, widow......... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Soorig Laul, son... | 3 | 8 | 0 | | | | |

14. That memorialist has further to show that towards unprotected widows Her Majesty's Government were ever disposed to adopt a policy of clemency. In 1858 it was ruled that Local Governments were vested with power to grant to widows of pensioners a portion of the lapsed pension for their support. It will thus be seen by Her Majesty's Government that exceptional cases like that of your memorialist was anticipated by the late Honourable the Court of Directors as deserving of special consideration, and the compassionate sympathy of the State—and the quality of mercy which blesseth those that give, and also those that receive—she believes is equally predominant in Her Majesty's Government as it was in the Government of the late Honourable the Court of Directors.

*Vide* Honourable Court's despatch, No. 56, of 1858, and E. M. C., 25th January 1859, No. 70.

15. That memorialist now humbly implores that Her Majesty's Government will have pity on the widow and her fatherless child, and will compassionate their forlorn condition, a condition

tried sorely by hardships scarcely to be endured, a condition which has entailed a heritage of woe from the sufferings experienced, and which can only be alleviated or removed by the sympathy and benevolence of the State. Your memorialist, therefore, prays that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to grant to her some portion of her father's stipend as was done in similar cases, and thereby save herself and child from the continuance of privations which she has borne for long years, and enable her to pass the remainder of her sad existence with some degree of comfort and peace.

For which act of kindness your memorialist, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

MADRAS, (Signed) MECCA BEE.
20*th June* 1871.

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No. 19. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St. George, 19th July 1871, No. 219.

I am directed to forward, for transmission, a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State by Mecca Bee, claiming the continuance to her of some portion of the stipend of Rupees 25 enjoyed by her late father, Meer Sufder Ali. When she preferred her claim to this Government it was rejected, and she now appeals against that decision.

2. Meer Sufder Ali, who died in 1861, was a Stipendiary of 1830, and it was expressly declared in 1831 that the stipends granted in the previous year were to lapse on demise of the recipients. Not only was this general declaration applicable to the stipend of Meer Sufder Ali, but special orders to the same effect regarding his individual allowance were issued in 1850, when an inquiry elicited that he had drawn for twenty years a sum in which his four elder brothers were entitled to participate.

3. I am directed to forward copy of the Order of this Government, dated 25th September 1861, No. 416, which rejected the claim of the Shadee son of Sufder Ali to the continuance of the pension. The present memorialist is a Nicka daughter.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

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No. 20. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 15th June 1871, No. 9 (Political).

I learn with regret from the letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 2, dated 22nd February 1871, that a rupture, which at one time threatened to be permanent, has occurred between the Maharajah of Travancore and his Minister Sir Madava Row.

2. The immediate cause of the present outbreak of His Highness' dislike to his Minister, a feeling which he would appear to have entertained for sometime past, was the conduct of Madava Row in summoning and examining in a private manner, without the knowledge of the Rajah, certain members of the Palace Establishment who were implicated in a Treasury defalcation. This step on the Dewan's part was doubtless a grave error, and one wholly inconsistent with the

respect due from him to his Master; but it was one which would hardly have called forth the serious displeasure of the Mahrajah had he been in other respects satisfied with the conduct of his Minister. The circumstance, however, seems to have confirmed an impression previously existing on the part of the Ruler that it was the intention of the Dewan to thwart and oppose his Sovereign, and acting on this impression, His Highness intimated to the Acting Resident his sense of the impossibility of retaining Sir Madava Row in the important position which he has hitherto filled with credit to himself and benefit to the State.

3. The rupture assumed a serious aspect, and the gravity of the conjuncture was in some measure increased by the injudicious conduct of your Acting Resident Mr. Minchin, who, without waiting for an expression of your sentiments, committed himself and, so far as was in his power, the Government of your Excellency, to a strong opinion in favour of the Maharajah's view of the case, and adverse to the Dewan. In these circumstances you very wisely determined on availing yourselves of the offer of Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot, the Senior Member of your Excellency's Council, who was personally known to the Maharajah, to endeavour, as the special representative of your Excellency's Government, to mediate between the incensed Sovereign and Sir Madava Row; and if possible to induce His Highness to reconsider his determination to dismiss a Minister who had so largely contributed to the prosperity of the Travancore State.

4. The task was a delicate one, since on the one hand the British Government could not but desire to support to the utmost a Sovereign whose administration has been so liberal and enlightened as that of the Maharajah of Travancore, while on the other hand the able discharge of his duties by Madava Row, who has on more than one occasion gained the approbation of Her Majesty's Government, equally entitled him to every consideration. I have perused with gratification the very interesting narrative which shows how by judicious and conciliatory explanation, Mr. Arbuthnot succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation which seems to afford some hope of becoming permanent.

5. This termination of affairs is very satisfactory, and Her Majesty's Government earnestly trust that a similar misunderstanding may not again occur, and that in future the conduct of Sir Madava Row will display that deference to his enlightened and indulgent Sovereign, the want of which so nearly led to his removal from a post which he has so many years filled with conspicuous ability.

6. Since the above was written I have received your letter No. 5, dated 8th March 1871, from which I learn with much satisfaction that "the differences "between His Highness and his Minister have now ceased, and that His Highness "treats Sir Madava Row with his former confidence and personal consideration."

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No. 21. ORDER THEREON, 19th July 1871, No. 220.

Ordered that this Despatch be communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, with instructions to convey to Sir Madava Row demi-officially the tenor of those parts of the Despatch which express the views taken by the Home Government of the Dewan's conduct and relations with the Maharajah.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

No. 22. Read the following letter from the Officiating 2nd Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Hyderabad, 4th July 1871, No. 918:—

With reference to your letters Nos. 381 and 44, dated respectively the 30th November last, and 8th February 1871, transmitting Khareetas, &c., addressed by His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor to His Highness the Nizam, and Sir Salar Jung, I have the honor, under instructions from the Resident, to forward for communication to His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor copy of a Note on the subject from His Highness the Nizam's Minister, No. 2064, dated the 21st June 1871.

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Translation of a letter from Nawab MOOKHTAROOL MOOLK BAHADOOR.

To the address of the illustrious Gentleman (apparently meaning the Resident).

Adverting to your kind letters, dated 29th Shawal 1287-H, 22nd Saffer-ool Moozaffer, and the 22nd ultimo of the current year, Nos. 201, 1121, and 1381, together with three "Khareetas" from Azeem Jah Bahadoor, two of which were addressed to the most illustrious the Nizam, with forty-two gold mohurs, on account of the "Nazr," and a despatch to my address, relative to the subject of the Jaghir of Imen Coondla, I have the honour to state, that on a previous occasion a "Khareeta," addressed to His late Highness the Nizam by the aforesaid Bahadoor, regarding the restoration of the Jaghir in question, forwarded with your kind letter, dated the 6th of the Zeeluijja 1274-H., No. 1043, was received; and on its perusal orders were issued by His late Highness, to the effect, that, as the aforesaid Jaghir was resumed, or confiscated during the reign of his late father, its restoration is impracticable. Now, the villages in question having been resumed by His late Highness' father, and restoration of them having been refused by His late Highness, how can I, your friend, take upon myself the responsibility of their restoration?

2. A reply to the three "Khareetas" of the aforesaid Bahadoor will be forwarded in due course.

Dated 21st June 1871 corresponding with the 2nd of the Rabeeool Aukhir 1288-H.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) R. S. WILSON,
*Translator to Government.*

15*th July* 1871.

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No. 23. ORDER THEREON, 19th July 1871, No. 221.

As it is evident that the enclosure was not intended for the Prince's perusal, it will not be communicated to him.

2. The Government Agent will be instructed to inform His Highness that the Government have learnt that replies to his addresses will be sent to him direct.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

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Read the following papers:—

No. 24. From the Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Point Calimere, 24th June 1870, No. 51.

With reference to the instructions contained in the Proceedings of Government dated 31st January 1870, No. 39, relative to the disposal of the property

of the Kalyana Mahal or seraglio of His Highness Rajah Sherbhoji, I have the honour to submit the following report.

2. These instructions, which were received shortly after my departure at the beginning of February last on three months' leave, were untouched by the late Acting Government Agent and left for my disposal on my return. Accordingly, immediately on my return, I opened, in the presence of Avaray Sahib, the room which had been secured under my own and his seals, and, having examined its contents, had a list of them made out. The following is a list of this property :—

*1st.*—Rupees 30,410-13-3 in ready cash.

*2nd.*—Jewels, and bits of gold and silver, and precious stones, belonging to the Kalyana Mahal, of which the aggregate value is roughly estimated at Rupees 2,253-4-6.

*3rd.*—Jewels mortgaged by other individuals for Rupees 17,560 borrowed by them. This sum, increased by accumulated interest to Rupees 21,165-3-3, is due to the Kalyana Mahal.

*4th.*—Title deeds and other documents relating to the landed property of the Kalyana Mahal, and bonds for money lent upon the mortgage of the jewels just mentioned, as also a few others for money lent upon the security of land mortgaged partly with, and partly without, possession, the amount due under this head being Rupees 11,213.

3. The total value, therefore, of the moveable property left by Ladhu Bhoyi at her death, including debts due, is, so far as can be ascertained, Rupees 65,042-5-0, made up of Rupees 30,410-13-3 in ready cash, Rupees 2,253-4-6 in jewels, and Rupees 32,378-3-3 lent upon the mortgage of jewels and lands.

4. I confess that I expected to find Ladhu Bhoyi's own jewels worth something considerable; but the fact is, that I do not think the jewels now forthcoming were that lady's own, but consider that she must have disposed of part of her jewels in gifts to her grand-daughter-in-law, the wife of Yoganadha Avaray Sahib, and to other relations and dependents, and converted the rest into the ready money now forthcoming, as well as that lent by her. Indeed, it is hardly possible that Ladhu Bhoyi could have had so much money to lend, unless she had disposed of at least part of her own jewels. Those now forthcoming, which individually are of comparatively trifling value, are certainly not of the description which would have been worn by the chief mistress of a Rajah of Tanjore, and are evidently those kept merely for the use of the large establishment of relations and dependents which Ladhu Bhoyi was maintaining.

5. As regards the question as to what portion of the ready cash, private bonds, and jewels now forthcoming belongs to Ladhu Bhoyi's private estate, and what to the seraglio in general, there are absolutely no data to enable me to arrive at a perfectly satisfactory decision, since there is nothing to prove what the moveable property given by Rajah Sherbhoji to his seraglio was, and no accounts are forthcoming showing what the accumulations by the deaths of other ladies and by savings out of Ladhu Bhoyi's own income severally have been. I have, however, for the following reason, come to the conclusion that the abovementioned ready cash and jewels, as also all bonds for money lent, belong to Ladhu

Bhoyi's private estate. The landed and funded property of the Kalyana Mahal, and of which I have taken charge on behalf of the chuttrum, is estimated to be worth about $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of Rupees. The whole of the latter, amounting to Rupees 1,75,600, and a considerable portion of the former, were acquired subsequent to the death of the founder of the seraglio, Rajah Sherbhoji. Taking, then, the total value of these *subsequent* acquisitions to be about three lakhs of Rupees, which, I think, is a fair calculation, and deducting therefrom two lakhs of Rupees, which from inquiry I find is generally believed to be the amount of ready money given by Rajah Sherbhoji to his seraglio, I think it may well be presumed that the remaining one lakh represents all the general assets which accumulated by lapses among the members of the establishment (due allowance being made for waste and possible appropriations of their own jewels and personal chattels by the respective deceased owners), and that what has now been found in Ladhu Bhoyi's room (Government securities excepted) comprises only the residue of the property which she possessed at the date of Rajah Sherbhoji's death, as well as the savings made by her out of her stipend, and the interest on the Government securities since they came into her possession and under her control.

6. I beg to recommend, therefore, that I may be permitted to make over to Yoganadha Avaray Sahib the ready cash and jewels now forthcoming, as also all mortgaged jewels and bonds for money lent thereon as well as on the security of land.

7. I must add that all bonds for money lent upon the mortgage of jewels and lands stand in the name of Ladhu Bhoyi's son-in-law, father of Yoganadha Avaray Sahib, and that those for the loans which have been recovered must have been in like manner given in his name. It is, of course, impossible that Avaray Sahib could have had any money but that of Ladhu Bhoyi's to deal with; but the fact above mentioned would give him, if he were disposed to take advantage of it, a sort of pretence to a personal claim to the bonds, irrespective of bequest by Ladhu Bhoyi.

8. The next question to be settled is the claim of the dependent ladies of the seraglio (of whom there are eleven at present surviving) on the trust property. As the Government are aware, each of these ladies has a monthly stipend of Rupees 79 settled on her by Government. The amount of this stipend was, as shown in detail by the Special Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Phillips, in his reports marginally noted, so fixed by him as to cover all the necessary expenses of each lady, and if, therefore, each one's claim is to be considered to be restricted to a bare subsistence, it has been already fully provided for by the stipend which each receives from the Public Treasury. I do not suppose, however, that Government will take this restricted view, or consider that the ladies are not entitled to any share in the income of the institution of which they are members, though of a subordinate rank.

Letter of 20th April 1860, No. 1032, printed in the Proceedings of Government, dated 19th May following, No. 322, paragraphs 49 to 53.
Letter dated 11th August 1860, No. 1354, printed in Proceedings of Government, dated 7th September following, No. 536, paragraphs 18 to 21.

9. These ladies from their position no doubt deserve liberal treatment, and from their advanced age are not likely to continue long a burden on the Kalyana Mahal establishment.

10. On a careful consideration, therefore, of all the circumstances, it appears to me that a monthly allowance of Rupees 35 may be assigned to each for life out of the trust property, so that this sum, added to the stipend of Rupees 79 which they now each receive from Government, will make up the total amount of Rupees 114 per mensem. At this rate, the amount of arrears which will be due to these ladies at the end of this month for the whole period during which they have received nothing out of the funds of the Kalyana Mahal will be Rupees 36,461-5-8, as shown in the margin. The accumulated interest on Government securities which remains to be drawn, calculated up to the same date, amounts to Rupees 17,360-10-8, the whole of which, therefore, will be applied to the liquidation of the claims of these ladies for back maintenance in rateable proportion to the amount due to each, and the balance of Rupees 19,100-11-0, which will still remain due, will have to be paid from the interest accruing on the notes hereafter, no portion of it being held available for the expenses of the chuttrum until the claims of these ladies have been fully discharged, which they will be in the course of the next three years.

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To five ladies from 17th Aug. 1861........ | 18,634 | 11 | 0 |
| „ four „ „ 17th Sept. „ ........ | 14,765 | 5 | 4 |
| „ two „ „ 9th Nov. 1866....... | 3,061 | 5 | 4 |
| Total... | 36,461 | 5 | 8 |

11. Considering that, by the arrangement I have proposed, these ladies now get the large sum of Rupees 36,461-5-8 for back maintenance, I do not suppose that they will be dissatisfied with this settlement, or will proceed with their suit against Ladhu Bhoyi, now pending in the Tanjore Civil Court.

12. Calculated at the rate I have specified, the aggregate annual allowance to the eleven surviving ladies comes to Rupees 35 × 11 × 12 = 4,620, which sum being deducted from the interest on Government securities will leave, at the disposal of Government for the support of the chuttrum, a net income of Rupees 12,404, made up of Rupees 2,404* the balance of interest on Government securities, and of Rupees 10,000 the estimated probable profits of the landed property, which latter, though originally estimated by me at Rupees 13,000, is, under the present falling prices of grain, not likely to exceed the sum now mentioned.

* Rupees 7,024 — 4,620 = 2,404.

13. I have, as directed, taken charge, on behalf of the chuttrum, of both the Government securities and the landed property of the Kalyana Mahal, and have placed the latter under the management of the Local Revenue Officers. I would have also at the same time, under the authority conveyed to me by the instructions of Government, handed over to Yoganadha Avaray Sahib the ready cash, jewels, and bonds found by me in the boxes which were sealed, had I not thought it better, for the following reasons, to wait until the receipt of the orders of Government on this report. The Government securities stand in the name of Ladhu Bhoyi, and unless they are either endorsed over to Government by her lawful heir and representative, or a judicial decree is obtained which declares the right and title thereto to be vested in Government, I cannot draw the interest due on them. I do not imagine that there will be any difficulty in having them endorsed over by Yoganadha Avaray Sahib; but the question is, whether he can be recognized to be competent to do so. He is no doubt the natural heir and representative of Ladhu Bhoyi, but he is so only with respect to that lady's private estate, and not as

regards property of which she was merely a trustee. The Government may perhaps deem it necessary to refer this point to the Law Officers as well as to the Accountant-General, in order to ascertain what is the proper course to be adopted. In the event of a formal transfer of the notes by Yoganadha Avaray Sahib being considered necessary, I think it would be inexpedient to make over the other property to him before he has so transferred the notes.

14. I beg I may be furnished with early instructions on this point, as Avaray Sahib complains that, owing to the cessation of his grandmother's stipend and the ready money being sealed up, he is put to much inconvenience for want of funds to carry on his current expenses.

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Referred for the joint opinion of the Advocate-General and Government Pleader, and to the Accountant-General for report on the points raised in paragraph 13.

FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed) H. E. STOKES,
*5th July* 1870. *Under Secy. to Government.*

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No. 25. From the Accountant-General, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Fort St. George, 8th July 1870, No. 109.

Book Department.

With reference to G. O. of the 5th instant, Political Department, I have the honour to report that the Government Agent at Tanjore is correct in the opinion expressed by him in paragraph 13 of his letter, communicated with the above orders, to the effect that he is not empowered to draw the interest due on the Government securities standing in the name of the late Ladhu Bhoyi.

2. I presume that there is nothing on the face of the Government securities themselves to show that they were held by her as trustee, as it is contrary to the practice of the Loan Department to issue Government securities carrying a notice of trust. But if the Government are satisfied that she was a trustee, as stated by the Government Agent, a certificate of title thereto should, I am of opinion, be obtained in favour of Government, unless they prefer a transfer endorsement from the legal representative of the deceased upon a Certificate of Administration obtained under Act XXVII. of 1860 with power to transfer.

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No. 26. From the Government Solicitor, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 13th July 1870, No. 387, submitting the following joint opinion of the Advocate-General and the Government Pleader :—

OPINION.

Our opinion is asked generally on the points suggested by the Collector of Tanjore in paragraph 13 of his report.

2. The Trust Government Promissory Notes stand in the name of Ladhu Bhoyi. They form in law part of her private estate, and, though impressed with a trust, pass to her legal representative.

3. Her grandson is stated to be her heir; we presume his father, her son-in-law, is dead: so is his wife, and the grandson claims as legatee under his grandmother's will.

4. We think that it will be necessary for him to obtain a certificate of heirship to Ladhu Bhoyi and also to his own father under Act XXVII. of 1860. The certificate of heirship to Ladhu Bhoyi should contain the power to deal with the Government notes provided for in Section 8. Without this we do not think his endorsement of the notes to the Collector would be sufficient. We apprehend that there will be no difficulty in obtaining such a certificate. The certificate of heirship to the father is necessary, because all the mortgage securities are stated to stand in the father's name. The Collector has now taken possession of these securities, and they can only be safely delivered up to the legal representative of the father.

5. The Collector recommends that the whole of the property now in his possession should be delivered over to the grandson, with the exception of the Government Promissory Notes, on the ground that the whole, in the absence of satisfactory data, may be presumed to constitute Ladhu Bhoyi's private estate.

6. Such property is estimated at Rupees 65,042-5-0. But it is to be borne in mind that Ladhu Bhoyi never, since she obtained possession of the Government Promissory Notes under the decree of the Supreme Court, distributed a Rupee of the interest she drew on them to any of the Kalyana Mahal ladies, as she was bound to have done. The Collector states that one source of the property found was the interest which Ladhu Bhoyi drew on the Government notes. The precise amount of interest so drawn we do not know; but it is clear that, whatever she either accumulated out of that sum or employed in loans on mortgage, was in breach of trust so far as it represented the shares which the other ladies were entitled to in that interest.

7. The Collector states that 35 Rupees per mensem will be a proper allowance for each of these ladies out of the Kalyana Mahal Fund, and that, as they will receive a large sum for arrears, they will probably agree to such a settlement of their claims. That may be. Should the ladies so agree, care must be taken that they give a full and sufficient release to the Government, and that they finally abandon their present suit. Should they not agree, and looking to the amount of the Fund it is not improbable they may think themselves entitled to larger shares than the Collector thinks sufficient, it is clear that no arrangement can be come to unless either their terms are acceded to or the Government protects itself by acting under a decree of Court.

8. But it appears clear to us that, instead of providing for the payment of these large arrears (Rupees 36,461-5-8,) as the Collector proposes, by Rupees 17,360-10-8 interest undrawn, leaving Rupees 19,100-11-0 to be satisfied by future interest, this last sum must be deducted from the Rupees 65,042-5-0 which it is proposed to hand over to the grandson, for it is the amount which she ought to have paid the ladies.

9. If, then, the ladies will agree to receive 35 Rupees each per mensem as their proper shares in the Fund, together with arrears at that rate, and if the grandson will also agree that that is a proper sum to be awarded them, and to accept as his grandmother's private property what it is proposed to hand over to him less the

sum of Rupees 19,100-11-0, and to obtain certificates of heirship to his grandmother and father, and to endorse over all the Government Promissory Notes as soon as he obtains such certificates of heirship, we see no objection to the arrangement being carried out. The private property of Ladhu Bhoyi should not, in such event, be handed over to the grandson until after he has endorsed the Government notes.

10. Under such an arrangement he could at once receive property stated to be worth Rupees 45,941-6-0, a sum so large that it will perhaps induce him to consent to it. It is only just and fair, as the Collector points out, that the grandson should not be kept out of what can fairly be considered as Ladhu Bhoyi's property a day longer than can be helped. It should also be intimated to him that this sum is offered him without any restriction on his right to try his claims to the rest of the property under his grandmother's will, should he be so disposed.

11. We are very anxious to avoid recourse to law, if possible. It appears to us that if the several parties will agree to the terms above proposed, the Government may safely take possession of the Kalyana Mahal Funds, pay the ladies their arrears and future allowances, and administer the charity under Regulation VII. of 1817.

12. But, if this or some such arrangement cannot be come to, we think the only safe course for the Government will be to act under a decree of Court.

11*th July* 1870. (Signed) J. B. NORTON,
*Advocate-General.*
( „ ) J. W. HANDLEY,
*Government Pleader.*

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No. 27. Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated Simla, the 14th June 1871, No. 1226 :—

Read Resolution of the Foreign Department, No. 1107-P., dated 3rd June 1871, regarding the proposed continuance to Yoganadha Avaray, for life, of a portion, viz., Rupees 445 a month, of the pension of Rupees 890 enjoyed by his late grandmother, Ladhu Bhoyi, a wife of the late Rajah Sherbhoji of Tanjore.

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Resolution.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the payment to Yoganadha Avaray of the pension of Rupees 445 a month, with effect from the date of his grandmother's death, viz., the 28th February 1869.

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Order.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Foreign Department, and the Accountant-General, Madras.

(Signed) J. WESTLAND,
*Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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No. 1299-P.

Copy of the above, and of the Resolution to which it is a reply, forwarded to the Government of Fort St. George with reference to the correspondence ending with the letter from that Government, No. 111, dated 19th April 1871.

(By order, &c.)

Foreign Department, Political, (Signed) H. LePOER WYNNE,
*The 26th June* 1871. *Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department (Political), under date Simla, the 3rd June 1871, No. 1107-P. :—

Read the under-mentioned correspondence relative to the grant of a pension to Yoganadha Avaray, a grandson in the female line of the late Rajah Sherbhoji of Tanjore:—

Proceedings, Political, A., April 1870, Nos. 57—60, and Proceedings, Political A., July 1870, Nos. 120—123.

Read also a letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George on the same subject, dated the 19th April 1871, No. 111.

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RESOLUTION.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council observes that Yoganadha Avaray is the son of a posthumous daughter of the late Rajah Sherbhoji of Tanjore by his favourite wife Ladhu Bhoyi, who was in receipt of a pension of Rupees 890 per mensem. This lady died on the 28th of February 1869, leaving a will, by which she devised the whole of her property, real and personal, to her grandson, Yoganadha Avaray. This will, however, has been declared invalid, owing to Rajah Sherbhoji, under the impression that he was childless, having bequeathed his property to Ladhu Bhoyi in trust for the maintenance, first, of herself; second, of the other dependent; and third, of a charitable chuttrum. As Yoganadha Avaray has thus been left without provision, the Government of Fort St. George recommends that the pension of Rupees 890 per mensem enjoyed by his late grandmother be continued to him for life, one-half to be continued to his family after his death.

Under the circumstances represented by the Government of Madras, His Excellency in Council considers that some provision should be made for this young man, but thinks that one-half of his late grandmother's pension, or Rupees 445 per mensem, will be sufficient, to be paid with effect from the 28th of February 1869, the date of Ladhu Bhoyi's death. On the death of Yoganadha Avaray, the propriety of continuing any portion of the above sum to his family will be considered.

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ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution and of the correspondence read be forwarded to the Financial Department for favourable consideration and orders.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. LEPOER WYNNE,
*Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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No. 28. ORDER THEREON, 20th July 1871, No. 222.

Ordered that the three last papers above recorded be communicated to the Government Agent, Tanjore, who will inform Yoganadha Avaray Sahib that the Government of India have granted him a monthly pension of Rupees 445, in arrears from 28th February 1869, the date of his grandmother Ladhu Bhoyi's death.

2. The Collector will pay the arrears and the allowance in future as it falls due.

3. With reference to the Accountant-General's letter and the joint opinion of the Advocate-General and Government Pleader, the Government Agent will ascertain whether Avaray Sahib and the surviving ladies of the Kalyana Mahal will agree to the adjustment of their respective claims on the property of which Ladhu Bhoyi died possessed in the manner approved by the Government Law Officers, and, in that event, will call on Avaray Sahib to take the necessary steps to procure the requisite certificates of heirship to his father and grandmother from the Court under Act XXVII. of 1860, taking care that the latter contains the power to deal with Government notes provided for in Section 8 of the Act.

4. The Government Agent will also take from the surviving ladies of the Kalyana Mahal, on their accepting the proposed settlement, a full and sufficient release to Government of all their claims on these terms, and an undertaking to finally abandon their present suit.

5. Should these preliminaries be satisfactorily concluded, the Government Agent will call on Avaray Sahib to endorse over all the Government Promissory Notes to Government, and will proceed to draw the accumulated arrears of interest and to pay to the ladies the amounts due to them in arrears from this Fund, supplemented, so far as may be necessary, from the personal property left by Ladhu Bhoyi; and, this done, he will make over the residue of Ladhu Bhoyi's personal property to Avaray Sahib, taking from him the necessary acknowledgment, and will retain charge of the Government paper in question and of the landed estate as the chuttrum Endowment charged with the maintenance of the ladies of the Kalyana Mahal for their lives at the rates agreed.

6. Should the parties, however, decline to agree to the suggested settlement, the Government Agent will ascertain from the ladies whether they are willing to prosecute their suit, now in abeyance in the Tanjore Court, to a conclusion, as suggested in paragraphs 9 to 14 of the Law Officer's opinion in Proceedings of 31st January 1870, and will report the result to Government for further instructions. No avoidable delay should be allowed to take place in bringing matters to a conclusion.

7. The Government sanction payment of the fee of Rupees 140 to the Advocate-General by the Government Solicitor.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 29. Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Madura, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Pericolum, 28th June 1871, No. 1172:—

I have the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, translation of a petition presented by Dorasamy Rajah, a Kandian pensioner, praying that an advance of Rupees 1,000 may be made to him to enable him to perform the marriage ceremonies of his two daughters. The petitioner is in receipt of an allowance* of Rupees 70 per mensem, and offers to repay the advance by a deduction of Rupees 30 each month from his allowance.

* Under sanction of Government, dated 15th November 1864.

2. There is no precedent for such an advance in this district, but in the district of Tanjore a smaller advance was granted in Order of Government, dated 30th November 1870, No. 382. It will take thirty-three months to repay the advance asked for, and I think a sum of Rupees 600 or Rupees 700 ought to be sufficient, considering the limited means of Dorasamy Rajah.

Translation of a petition presented to the Collector of Madura by Dorasamy Rajah, son of Angalasamy Rajah, and grandson of the late ex-King of Kandy, now residing at Madura.

My father, Angalasamy Rajah, was the legal heir to the kingdom of Kandy, and rendered great assistance to Government. On the English taking possession of the same they made a promise to him which they have not fulfilled, but sanctioned an allowance of 100 Pagodas per mensem, and ordered him to remain in India for some time. Out of the said amount, I am now in receipt of Rupees 70 per mensem from the circumstance of the entire pension having been divided among the members of my family and the portions allowed to some of them having been reduced by Government on lapse.

2. Some years ago I made a representation to the Collector bringing to notice the insufficiency of the allowance allowed to us, the descendants of the Royal family, for maintenance, and our inability to discharge the debts contracted, whereupon he, on the 5th September 1859, was kind enough to obtain the sanction of Government for the disbursement of Rupees 1,000 for my marriage.

3. I am now reduced to poor circumstances, and have no means to perform the marriage of my two daughters, who have attained maturity about two years ago even at a small cost. I, therefore, request that your honour will be graciously pleased to recommend the payment of an advance of Rupees 1,000 in case your honour will not be pleased to procure me a present and to deduct at 30 Rupees per mensem out of my pension, in payment of the advance.

*10th June* 1871. (Signed) DORASAMY RAJAH.

No. 30. ORDER THEREON, 24th July 1871, No. 228.

If the petitioner will give security for the re-payment of the advance in the event of his death before it is recovered from his stipend a sum of Rupees 500 may be advanced to him for the purpose stated, to be repaid by stoppages of Rupees 30 per mensem.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

No. 31. Read the following papers :—

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD FRANCIS *BARON* NAPIER, K.T.,
*Governor in Council, Fort St. George.*

The humble petition of GUFFOOR-OO-NISSA, the daughter of His Highness the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

That your petitioner is the offspring of His Highness the late Nawab of the Carnatic by Shereen called also Izzut-oo-Nissa Begum.

2. That your petitioner is such offspring of His Highness the late Nawab will be proved by reference to paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of Dr. Balfour's report* on the petition of Izzut-oo-Nissa, forwarded to the Government Agent, Chepauk, for report, with Extract from Minutes of Consultation, No. 479, dated 30th July 1858, and which report of Dr. Balfour is recorded in Extract from Minutes of Consultation, No. 569, dated 2nd September 1858.

* No. 1406, dated 13th August 1858.

3. That the Government Agent, after demise of His Highness the late Nawab, recommended† that a monthly allowance of Rupees 50 be paid to petitioner's mother, and Rupees 100 to petitioner.

† *Vide* letter, No. 85, dated 20th December 1855, paragraph 12.

4. That Government did not sanction this arrangement, and left your petitioner and her mother unprovided for.

5. That at this time your petitioner and her mother were living under the protection of Her Highness Nawab Khyre-oo-Nissa Begum Sahiba, the Shadi widow of His Highness the late Nawab of the Carnatic, and that Her Highness used to allow the sum of Rupees 60. That subsequently, in 1858, on account of some misunderstanding, your petitioner's mother quitted the premises of Her Highness Nawab Khyre-oo-Nissa Begum Sahiba taking with her your petitioner, then an infant.

6. That Her Highness offered to continue the allowance of Rupees 60 per month*.

7. That your petitioner's mother petitioned the Honourable Court of Directors praying for the bestowal of a separate and respectable allowance. That the Government of Madras forwarded that memorial† to the Home authorities.

* *Vide* letter to Government Agent, Chepauk, dated 3rd July 1858, recorded in Ext. Mins. Cons., No. 569, dated 2nd September 1858.

† No. 479, dated 30th July 1858.

8. That the Honourable Court approved of the offer made to your petitioner's mother by Her Highness Nawab Khyre-oo-Nissa Begum.

9. That, since the death of your petitioner's mother, Her Highness the Begum Sahiba has ceased to pay any allowance because your petitioner's late mother had contracted to give petitioner in marriage to the son of Etibar-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor.

10. That your Excellency's Government have on the recommendation of Colonel R. S. Wilson, the Government Agent, Chepauk, authorized the sum of Rupees 145 out of the allowance of Auzum-oo-Nissa Begum Sahiba, the Nicka widow of His Highness the late Nawab of the Carnatic, to be paid to your petitioner's half-sister, Rahman-oo-Nissa Begum, who has been contracted in marriage to a son of your petitioner's father-in-law's brother, Muneer-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, though she was so contracted in marriage without the knowledge and consent of the said Auzum-oo-Nissa Begum Sahiba under whose protection she was placed as your petitioner was under His Highness' throne lady.

11. That the Government Agent, Chepauk, declined to pay your petitioner the allowance which Her Highness Khyre-oo-Nissa Begum Sahiba used to pay for your petitioner's support, because your petitioner was contracted in marriage without the consent of His Highness. But though your petitioner's half-sister left the protection of Auzum-oo-Nissa Begum Sahiba, and was contracted in marriage without the consent of that lady, she was recommended by Cololonl Wilson to receive about Rupees 400 out of the allowance of Auzum-oo-Nissa Begum Sahiba, and that Government sanctioned Rupees 145 out of the stipendiary allowance of Auzum-oo-Nissa Begum Sahiba.

12. That your petitioner is in great distress in consequence of not being provided with any means whatever for her maintenance, and she, therefore, begs to appeal to your Excellency, and earnestly solicits that a similar allowance may be accorded to her as has been to her half-sister Rahman-oo-Nissa Begum, for which, as in duty, she will ever pray.

(Signed) GUFFOOR-OO-NISSA,
*Daughter of His Highness the late Nawab of the Carnatic.*

12*th May* 1871.

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Referred to the Government at Agent at Chepauk for report.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
13*th May* 1871.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

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No. 32.

No. 138.

*Report called for by Government Endorsement, dated* 13*th May* 1871, *on petition of Guffoor-oo-Nissa, daughter of His Highness the late Nawab of the Carnatic.*

His Highness the late Nawab of the Carnatic had two natural children (daughters), one of whom is petitioner; her mother, called Shereen, was a slave

in the house of His Highness' Shadi wife Khyre-oo-Nissa Begum. The other child is called Rahman-oo-Nissa. Her mother was a slave in the house of His Highness' Nicka wife, Auzum-oo-Nissa Begum.

2. On the birth of these children, His Highness directed that they and their mothers should continue in the households to which they respectively belonged, and they so remained accordingly. His Highness did not give any precise directions concerning their support, nor did he fix any allowance either for the mothers or the daughters. But with regard to Rahman-oo-Nissa Begum His Highness did state, in the course of correspondence with Auzum-oo-Nissa Begum (the Nicka lady with whom Rahman-oo-Nissa Begum lived), that certain allowances made to that lady by His Highness were for her support and for that of Rahman-oo-Nissa. After His Highness' death, therefore, Government directed that a certain sum should be deducted out of the allowance of Auzum-oo-Nissa Begum, and paid to Rahman-oo-Nissa. The case of petitioner (Guffoor-oo-Nissa) is quite different, for concerning her His Highness gave no directions whatsoever. The Shadi lady (Khyre-oo-Nissa Begum) with whom she and her mother Shereen lived, made them an allowance of Rupees 60 per mensem; but this grant was purely voluntary on her part, and resumable at pleasure; there was no order of His Highness for it. Accordingly, when Shereen died, Guffoor-oo-Nissa having then married and gone to live in her father-in-law's house, Khyre-oo-Nissa Begum refused to continue the allowance, and was justified in doing so.

3. Guffoor-oo-Nissa now petitions that she may be placed on the same footing as her half-sister. It will be seen, by the preceding narrative, that Government is not bound to do so, as a matter of right. Government were bound only to continue to the various members of the Carnatic family the advantages of which they stood possessed at the time of the late Nawab's death. On this ground Rahman-oo-Nissa is entitled to the allowance now made her, and Guffoor-oo-Nissa is entitled to nothing.

4. Petitioner states (paragraph 9) that the allowance formerly made to her and her mother was withdrawn because she (petitioner) contracted marriage without the consent of Khyre-oo-Nissa Begum, and she points out that her half-sister acted in a similar way, and that she (the half-sister) nevertheless has been granted an allowance. Petitioner, therefore, seems to think that she (herself) has been treated unfairly. But this is altogether an error. The marriages in question had nothing whatsoever to do with the granting or withholding of the allowances spoken of.

5. By G. O., 21st April 1860, No. 251, Government granted to petitioner a donation of Rupees 1,000 to defray the expenses of her marriage.

6. In conclusion, I beg to submit that the question merely is, what consideration is due to petitioner as the natural child of the late Nawab. The Secretary of State for India has already expressed an opinion adverse to petitioner's claim,* but petitioner's circumstances are now somewhat different to what they were when that opinion was expressed. The allowance made to her mother by Khyre-oo-Nissa Begum has not been continued to her since her mother's death, and she has no other means of support. It may also be remarked, as to petitioner's descent, that she was accepted as his child by the late Nawab, which, by the custom

* Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 31st March 1859, No. 5, paragraphs 2, 3, and 4.

of this country, establishes her position as His Highness' child. Further, I am given to understand that in the Carnatic family no doubt is entertained as to her paternity. She is said to bear a strong resemblance to his late Highness. With regard to the fact that His Highness did make some provision for his other natural child, Rahman-oo-Nissa Begum, and made none for petitioner, I do not think, from all that I can gather on the subject, that this circumstance has any bearing against petitioner's prayer. It was not owing, I believe, to any intention on the part of His Highness to leave his child unprovided for, but to a feeling of respect for the Nawab Khyre-oo-Nissa Begum, to whom, as his Shadi wife, and a lady of family, he felt more consideration to be due, than to Auzum-oo-Nissa Begum, who was only his Nicka wife, and a person of low origin. Under the influence of this feeling he took no public notice of petitioner, whereas, with regard to the other child, he was not under the same restraint.

7. For convenience of reference I add the occasions* on which petitioner's claim has been already noticed.

* Govt. Agent's letter to Chief Secy., 20th Dec. 1855, para. 12.
Do. do. No. 36, of 12th June 1856.
Letter from Izzut-oo-Nissa, to Chief Secy. of 17th July 1858, No. 478.
G. O. of 30th July 1858, No 479.
Govt. Agent's letter to Chief Secy. of 13th Aug. 1858, No. 1406.
G. O. of 2nd Sept. 1858, No 569.
" of 23rd May 1859, No. 320, para. 2.

(Signed) R. S. WILSON,
*Government Agent.*

CHEPAUK,
17*th June* 1871.

*To the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.*

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No. 33. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St. George, 26th July 1871, No. 230.

Petition of Guffoor-oo-Nissa, dated 12th May 1871.
Report of the Government Agent at Chepauk, dated 17th June 1871, No. 138.

I am directed to forward the accompanying papers for submission to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council with the following remarks.

2. The last Nawab of the Carnatic left two natural daughters (his only offspring) by slave women originally on the establishment of his mother, who after her death were transferred to the establishments of the Nawab's Shadi and Nicka wives respectively, and the children were brought up under the protection of these ladies.

3. The Nawab himself informed his Nicka wife that the allowances he made to her were for the support of herself and of his daughter (Rahman-oo-Nissa), and this Government have accordingly charged the Nicka widow's allowances since the Nawab's death with a monthly payment of Rupees 150, for the maintenance of Rahman-oo-Nissa.

4. But no such settlement was made by the Nawab on behalf of his other child Guffoor-oo-Nissa, who was brought up by his Shadi wife, the omission being assumed to be due to the higher consideration he felt bound to show to that lady, as compared with his Nicka wife who was originally a common dancing girl, and came to Madras as a servant in the Shadi lady's train.

5. Guffoor-oo-Nissa and her mother left the protection of the Shadi widow of the late Nawab in 1858, but this lady continued to the mother a maintenance allowance of Rupees 60 monthly till her death in May 1862 when it ceased, and beyond a donation of Rupees 1,000 from Government towards her marriage

expenses, the daughter Guffoor-oo-Nissa has received no allowance from any quarter.

6. She is now married to one of the Nicka sons of Itibar-ood-Dowlah, one of the Nicka half-brothers of His Highness the Prince of Arcot, and she prays that an allowance may be made to her similar in amount to that which her half-sister receives.

7. I am directed to submit the recommendation of this Government to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council that this prayer be complied with, the charge being borne by the State. There is no reason, in the opinion of the Chepauk Agent, to doubt the fact that petitioner is really the daughter of the late Nawab, although at one time doubt was suggested on the point. That the Nawab himself acknowledged her as his daughter is unquestionable.

8. The prayer of her mother for a larger allowance than that made to her by the Shadi widow of the Nawab was rejected by the Home Government in 1859, partly on this ground of doubtful paternity, but more especially because the Shadi lady was willing to give both mother and child a continued asylum in her own residence if they chose to avail themselves of it.

Despatch, dated 31st March 1859, No. 5, paras. 2, 3, and 4, copy enclosed.

9. Since then, however, petitioner's circumstances are much changed. Her mother is dead. She herself is married, her husband is dependant on his father who has a monthly stipend of Rupees 571, as a member of the Carnatic family, but has many claims upon it, and is at the present moment memorializing the Home Government against the decision of this Government declining to advocate any increase to it.

10. There can be little doubt that petitioner is in narrow circumstances, and the facts of her case entitle her to consideration. It is not open to Government to charge her maintenance on any other member of the family, and this Government, therefore, recommend that the proposed life allowance of Rupees 150 monthly to Guffoor-oo-Nissa be accepted as a State charge, to terminate absolutely with her life.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

# A.

## POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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# POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

## FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1871.

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No. 1. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, dated India Office, London, 19th May 1871, No. 5, (Secret):—

With reference to your Excellency's letter, No. 6, of the 22nd February, in the Secret Department, I forward, herewith, for your information, the accompanying correspondence with the Foreign Office on certain questions arising out of the Neutrality Proclamation (issued at the commencement of the Franco-Prussian war), which you have submitted for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. From this correspondence your Excellency will learn what are the opinions entertained by the legal advisers of the Crown with respect to the matters at issue. In these opinions Her Majesty's Government concur.

2. With respect to the subject of the fourth paragraph of your letter under reply I can have no hesitation in expressing my entire concurrence in your Excellency's views. The authority with whom should rest the power of exemption in exceptional cases should be strictly confined to the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council for all Her Majesty's Indian Territories, Possessions, and Settlements.

3. Although the war between the two great European Powers, out of which this reference has arisen, is happily at an end, the decisions now communicated may be advantageously placed on record for the guidance of your Government in the event of the recurrence of any similar calamity.

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From M. E. GRANT DUFF, Esq., to the Right Honourable E. HAMMOND, Foreign Office, dated India Office, 24th April 1871.

I am directed by the Duke of Argyll to forward, for the information of Earl Granville, copy of a letter from the Government of India concerning certain questions arising out of the recent Neutrality Proclamation, and I am to observe that, although the cessation of hostilities between France and Prussia has deprived these questions of their urgency, His Grace would still desire to be favoured with the views of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the points to which His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has invited the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, in order that instructions may be sent for the future guidance of the Indian Authorities.

Secret, No. 6, dated 22nd Feb. 1871.

From the Right Honourable E. HAMMOND, to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, dated Foreign Office, 11th May 1871.

I have laid before Earl Granville your letter of the 24th ultimo referring to certain questions connected with the Neutrality Proclamation issued on the outbreak of the late war between France and Germany, and with the circular letter from this office to various departments of Her Majesty's Government of the 19th of July last, which had been raised by the Government of India, and on which the Duke of Argyll was desirous of receiving Lord Granville's opinion, with a view to framing instructions for the guidance of the Indian Authorities.

2. I am to request that you will inform His Grace in reply that Lord Granville, having consulted the Queen's Advocate on these matters, concurs in the view expressed by the Government of India in regard to troopships, that they ought to be considered as vessels of war within the meaning of Her Majesty's Proclamation of Neutrality, and that, with regard to belligerent vessels of war calling at Aden on their way out to join a squadron or returning to Europe from a distant station, they ought not to be exempted from the strict operation of the rule laid down in the paragraph numbered 3 in the circular referred to, which forbids the supply, without special permission, of coal to any belligerent ship of war until three months from the time when coal was last furnished to her in British waters.

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No. 1422-P.

Copy of the above Despatch and of the third and fourth paragraphs of the Despatch from this office to which it is a reply forwarded to the Government of Madras for information and guidance.

(By order, &c.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, POLITICAL, (SECRET), SIMLA, *7th July* 1871.

(Signed) H. LEPOER WYNNE, *Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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*Extract from a Despatch from the Government of India in the Foreign Department to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd February* 1871, *No.* 6.

Paragraph 3.—For his future guidance the Resident has solicited instructions on the following points :—

*1st.*—Whether vessels carrying troops only ought to be considered as vessels of war.

*2ndly.*—Whether vessels of war, calling at Aden on their way from Europe to join a squadron, or returning to Europe from a distant station, may not be exempted from the strict operation of the third of Lord Granville's rules which forbids the supply, without special permission, of coal to any belligerent ship of war until after three months from the time when coal was last furnished to her in British waters.

On the first point we are of opinion that troopships are ships of war within the meaning of Her Majesty's Proclamation of Neutrality. The decision on the second point we conceive must rest with Her Majesty's Government. But, so far as our interests are concerned, we ourselves are not prepared to recommend any relaxation of the rule now in force.

4. With regard to the special permission referred to above, we also invite an expression of your Grace's opinion as to the authority with whom should rest the power of exemption in exceptional cases. The Bombay Government from the wording of the Proclamation infers that as regards Aden the power would lie with itself. The inference appears to us rather to be that the authority should be vested in the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council for all Her Majesty's Indian Territories, Possessions, and Settlements. It seems to us inexpedient on general grounds that so important a power should be delegated to any subordinate Government.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 2nd August 1871, No. 233.

To be recorded.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 3. Read the following letter from the Officiating 2nd Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Hyderabad Residency, 24th July 1871, No. 1182:—

In reply to your letter, No. 198, dated 29th ultimo, I have the honour to state that the Resident concurs in the arrangements therein proposed for the payment of all Carnatic Stipendiaries residing at Hyderabad by the Military Paymaster of the Hyderabad Circle.

2. The pensioners in question will be paid up to end of current month when the permanent payable orders granted in their favour by the Comptroller-General of Accounts, Calcutta, will be returned to that officer, with a view to his making the necessary arrangements for the payment of the pension by the Paymaster Hyderabad Circle.

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No. 4. ORDER THEREON, 4th August 1871, No. 235.

Communicated to the Government Agent, Chepauk, and to the Accountant-General with reference to G. O., dated the 29th June 1871, No. 197.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 5. Read the following:—

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD FRANCIS *BARON* NAPIER, K.T.,
*Governor of Madras.*

The humble petition of ETIBAR-OOD-DOWLAH Bahadoor, son of His Highness NAWAB AZEEM-OOD-DOWLAH Bahadoor, Sovereign of the Carnatic.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

That your petitioner submitted a memorial to His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India; but as it has been returned with the intimation that no representations from individuals in India will be entertained by the Home Government unless they shall have been submitted through the local Government, your petitioner now respectfully solicits permission to submit that memorial in triplicate, and, in doing so, earnestly to solicit your Excellency will be graciously pleased to accord him your support in obtaining some

assistance out of the Poonjum Hissa of the Carnatic, or otherwise, as may be deemed most expedient, to relieve him from his present great difficulties.

2. That your petitioner submits that the relief solicited by him may be afforded in four ways :—

*1st.*—By increasing his stipend.

*2nd.*—By a lump sum of Rupees 1,00,000 being given him out of the Poonjum Hissa by way of gift, to enable him to pay off his debts.

*3rd.*—By a sum of Rupees 1,00,000 being given him out of the Poonjum Hissa as a loan to be paid by instalments equal to one-third of his present stipend.

*4th.*—That he be exempted from the civil process of law as in the time of his late Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic.

3. That the affording of relief by the grant of a lump sum by way of gift and loan is not inconsistent with precedents. That your petitioner would refer to the cases of Mothaba Ali Khan and Syfool Moolk Bahadoor's, and more recently to that of your petitioner's brother, His Highness Azeem Jah Bahadoor.

4. That, with regard to your petitioner's *position*, he begs to state that he is the lawful son of His Highness Azeem-ood-Dowlah, *that* Sovereign of the Carnatic with whom the British Government entered into treaty in 1801, and who, after assigning over to the Honourable the East India Company the Civil and Military administration of the Carnatic, *reserved* for the support and maintenance of himself and his *immediate* family a one-fifth share of the revenues of the Carnatic and on which one-fifth share your petitioner, through his father, has a legal lien, and from which he may reasonably expect to receive assistance, it being certainly intended that the one-fifth share of the revenues of the Carnatic should be applied as well for the maintenance and support of the Nawab of the Carnatic as for that of his *immediate* family, of which your petitioner is one of the nearest members. That your petitioner is the uncle of the late Nawab and the brother of His Highness the Prince of Arcot, and that he is entitled as such, viz., as the son of the Nawab Azeem-ood-Dowlah, the brother of Nawab Azeem Jah, the uncle of Nawab Ghoolam Ghouse Khan Bahadoor, and the brother of His Highness Azeem Jah Bahadoor, the Prince of Arcot, to a much greater degree of consideration than has been shown him.

5. That had His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor succeeded to the musnud of his father's, your petitioner's difficulties would have all disappeared; but not having attained that position, and the allowance granted him being barely sufficient for himself and his large family and numerous dependents, he is unable to afford your petitioner any assistance. As, however, Government have shown some consideration to petitioner's brother, His Highness the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, as the eldest son of His Highness Nawab Azeem-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, he humbly craves that, in like manner, some assistance be accorded to your petitioner as the youngest son of that Nawab. And this can be done without stretching any point, and simply by following recognised principles, precedents, and simple justice.

6. That, under these circumstances, your petitioner trusts your Excellency will be able to accord to him your support as deserving of the same, in consider-

ation of his being the legitimate son of His Highness the Nawab Azeem-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, in consideration of his consequent *position* in the immediate family of that Nawab, and in consideration of the *legal lien* he has upon the fund which your memorialist's father reserved for himself and the support of his family after him, for which, as in duty bound, your petitioner will ever pray.

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MADRAS, *3rd July* 1871.

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To

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, G.C.B.,
*Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.*

The humble petition of ETIBAR-OOD-DOWLAH Bahadoor, son of His Highness NAWAB AZEEM-OOD DOWLAH Bahadoor, Sovereign of the Carnatic.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

That your petitioner represented to the Madras Government (as per copy of petition enclosed) his present distressed circumstances, and earnestly prayed that relief may be afforded him by increasing his stipend or granting him a lump sum by way of relief, or the loan of a sum without interest to be repaid from his stipend. That the Madras Government have declined compliance with your petitioner's request, as per endorsement entered in the margin.

No. 1447 of 1870.—The Government see no reason to recommend an increase of the petitioner's stipend. The amount now granted to petitioner appears to be sufficient in regard to his position in the Carnatic family.
OOTACAMUND, *3rd Aug.* 1870.

2. That your petitioner is the lawful son of His Highness Nawab Azeem-ood-Dowlah, Sovereign of the Carnatic; uncle of His Highness Nawab Mahomed Ghouse, the last Nawab of the Carnatic, and brother of His Highness Azeem Jah Bahadoor, Prince of Arcot.

3. That thus it will be apparent to your Grace what is the position occupied by your petitioner in the Carnatic family.

4. That, when the dynasty of the Carnatic family existed, the personal allowance of the various members of the family was a matter of no consideration, inasmuch as all the expenses connected with household occurrences of marriages, births, deaths, fasts, feasts, and festivals were met by the Nawabs of the Carnatic, and any extra assistance, occasionally required, was liberally and freely given. Hence no difficulty or pressure was felt at that time; but now your petitioner is limited to an inadequate stipend, and all extra assistance has been discontinued by the Government, who have extinguished the dynasty of which your petitioner is a member.

5. That, by the treaty of 1801, the one-fifth revenue, or Poonjum Hissa, of the Carnatice assigned to the Nawab, with whom that treaty was concluded, is distinctly stated by the 5th Articl, to be for the support of the Nawab and his family; and, though the Nawab has ceased to exist, so long as the family survives that Poonjum Hissa should, it is deferentially submitted, be applied in all its integrity for the maintenance of the surviving members of the family. Your petitioner, therefore, prays that out of this Poonjum Hissa some amount may be assigned to him, either by way of increase to his present stipend, by way of generous gift, or as a loan, to be deducted by instalments equal to one-third of his monthly allowance.

6. That your petitioner will not urge the provisions of the treaty of 1801, but simply throws himself on the commiserate consideration of your Grace, and earnestly prays that your Grace will be graciously pleased to comply with the prayer herein made.

7. That your petitioner's own individual family consists of two sons and eight daughters, of whom only two of the latter have been married, but who are yet dependent, with their husbands and children, upon your petitioner.

8. That, besides his children, your petitioner has one hundred dependents hanging on him, who have come to him through his father and his mother, whom he is bound to support from their

devotion and attachment to the family. It is impossible for your petitioner to turn them into the wide world. They are too old and too decrepid to obtain their livelihood by means of labour.

9. That the Carnatic family has now no Prince to whom its members can look up for aid; they have now no rich relatives to whom they can appeal for help.

10. That your petitioner is in a most deplorable condition of indebtedness, occasioned not by prodigality, not by recklessness, but by the insufficiency of the means afforded by Government for the maintenance of your petitioner and family; and, under these circumstances, your petitioner prays that your grace will be graciously pleased to take your petitioner's case into merciful consideration, and grant either that his pension be increased, or that a sum of £10,000 be given to him by way of gift to enable him to pay off his debts, or that that sum be accorded to him as a loan, to be repaid by instalments equal to one-third of his monthly stipend, or that he be exempted, as in the time of the Nawab of the Carnatic, from process of law in the High Court; or that he be allowed to retire from Madras, and live in such locality as may be found most advantageous and convenient in respect to cheapness of living.

11. That Government were kindly pleased to help Moothahir Ally Khan in clearing the debts of Hissam-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, and also Syfool Dowlah Bahadoor in paying off the debts of Syfool Moolk; now Moothahir Ally Khan Bahadoor and Syfud Dowlah Bahadoor are the grandsons of His Highness Nawab Wallajah, but your petitioner is the *son* of that Prince; and surely, if Government considered it right to be generous to the former, then certainly *a fortiori* your petitioner deserves the same generous help and indulgent consideration, which he trusts will be accorded to him by your Grace, and for which your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

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MADRAS, *3rd July* 1871.

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To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD FRANCIS *BARON* NAPIER, K.T.,

*Governor in Council, Fort St. George.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I venture to take the liberty of addressing your Excellency on the subject herein-after detailed, in the earnest hope that the appeal made to the generosity of your Excellency's Government will meet with liberal consideration.

I am the son of His Highness the late Nawab Azeem-ood-Dowlah, Sovereign of the Carnatic, and as such, a pension of Rupees 571 was assigned to me on a provision being made for the maintenance of the immediate members of the family of His Highness the late Nawab Ghoolam Mahomed Ghouse Khan Bahadoor.

While my father survived, and his successor my nephew, the late Nawab of the Carnatic, I was amply provided for, all my wants and domestic expenses were met and borne by them, and all charges connected with the performance of ceremonies, celebration of feasts, and keeping of fasts were also paid for by them. On the other hand, being exempt from process at law on account of civil actions, I possessed an immunity from the extortions of the merciless native money-lender, and the overreachings of the foreign sowcar. But now I am limited to the bare stipend mentioned above, and burdened with the support of a very large family and a host of adherents, who have fallen on my hands from my ancestors, and of whom I cannot get rid without dishonouring the shades of my forefathers. I have thus to provide food for 100 persons daily.

My own individual family consists of two sons and eight daughters, two only of the latter being married (who, however, are yet dependent on me, with their husbands and children); and liberally assisted as I was by my father, my brother, and my nephew, all Sovereigns of the Carnatic, I lived in comfort and free from pecuniary liabilities; but after the demise of the last Prince, I became very much straitened; my family increased without an equal augmentation of means; I was imperceptibly carried by the pressure of the tide of affairs into a condition of indebtedness and impecuniosity, and my present condition is so narrow, that I find it most difficult to support myself, my family, and my numerous dependents.

If I were able to get my daughters respectably married, I should be able to relieve myself of a very heavy portion of my burden ; but I am unable to get them properly settled in life, for no husband can be obtained for portionless maidens. For my sons also I am unable to get suitable partners in life, for no decent family will allow their daughters to enter a household whose numerous members are stricken with poverty and burdened with debt.

What am I, under these circumstances, to do ? We have no Prince to whom we can look up for aid, who can provide us with at least food and raiment. We have now no rich relatives to whom we could appeal for help. All are gone, *Ichabod* is written on the families and houses of our ancestors, and I stand helpless. I pray, therefore, your Excellency will be graciously pleased to accord assistance ; and, in order to help your Lordship's generous and liberal heart and hands to do so, I beg to state that, after settlement of the arrangement for the maintenance of the Carnatic family, Government were pleased to double the allowance assigned to Rusheed-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, in order to make it equal to that enjoyed by his mother under my father, viz., Rupees 2,000, which was equal to that enjoyed by my mother from the time of my father, up to the death of my nephew, the late Nawab of the Carnatic, without any reduction whatever.

I would also, with the same object, refer you to the case of the family of Tippoo Sultan of Mysore, who have been liberally provided for, though the descendants of a bitter foe ; who, had he the power, would have driven the British forth from India. But the Carnatic family, to which I belong, protected and fostered the English in their early life in this Presidency—gave them broad lands, and conferred on them high powers ; but yet the former are rolling in wealth, and have had honours heaped on them, while we are in a most wretched and poverty-stricken condition.

The one-fifth revenue, or the " Poonjum Hissa " of the Carnatic, which was assigned to the Nawab of the Carnatic, with whom the treaty of 1801 was concluded, is distinctly stated by Article 5 of that treaty to be for the maintenance and support of the Nawab and his family. I am the descendant of that Nawab, and I pray and entreat your Lordship will be graciously pleased to grant that some portion of that Punjoom Hissa may be applied towards ameliorating the deplorable condition of one of the descendants of the Nawab Azeem-ood-Dowlah.

In conclusion, I beg to state that these are most distressing times;—the cost of living has been increased more than a hundredfold, the hope of assistance from rich, wealthy, and noble relations has also ceased, and I am, therefore, compelled to appeal to your Excellency's generosity, and to pray your Excellency will be kindly pleased either to increase my stipend, or to sanction the grant to me of a lump sum, to enable me to relieve myself from my debts, or to advance me a loan free of interest. For any one of these acts of kindness and liberality, I shall ever feel most grateful.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) ETIBAR-OOD-DOWLAH BAHADOOR.

MADRAS, *28th June* 1870.

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No. 6. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Ootacamund, 7th August 1871, No. 238.

With reference to paragraph 3 of the Rules for the transmission of Memorials, I am directed to transmit a petition from Etibar-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, a Carnatic Stipendiary, to the address of the Secretary of State for India, appealing from an Order of this Government, dated the 3rd August 1870, declining to recommend an increase to his stipend of Rupees 571 per mensem.

2. Petitioner is the nicka son of the late Nawab Azeem-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor. His name is included in the genealogical table, forwarded with the letter from this Government to the Government of India in the Foreign Department dated the 17th June 1856, No. 179, and also in the statement submitted with letter dated the 25th November 1856, No. 472.

3. It will be seen from these letters, table, and statement that petitioner's allowance was fixed by the late Nawab, and continued to him by this Government, and they see no reason, as intimated in their Order dated the 3rd August 1870, for recommending an increase to his stipend.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 7. Read the following letter from the Commissioner for the Examination and Settlement of Claims against His Highness the Prince of Arcot, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 24th July 1871, No. 11:—

I have the honour to report that the claims before this Commission are all paid except about one hundred, which will be paid in the course of this week. There is, therefore, no doubt that the Commission may be closed by the end of the month.

2. I add a memorandum concerning two claims in which there have been clerical errors, and request instructions concerning them:—

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Roberts, in his first report, has passed claim 3846 for Rupees 150. In his second report the claim is entered, but, by a clerical error, the amount is not filled in, in the column of cash.

*2nd.*—Claims 2983 and 3136.—Of these two claims Mr. Roberts, in his first report, considered one to be due by the Prince, and he passed it to the amount of Rupees 214. The other he considered to be due by the Nawab Begum, and he rejected it. Subsequently, however, it was decided that the debts due by the Nawab Begum should be admitted, and they were so, with the exception of the one above mentioned, which appears to have been overlooked; for, in Mr. Roberts' Second Report, Rupees 214 only are passed on account of the two claims, whereas that account is due on one of the claims, and Rupees 71 is due on the other.

3. The above are the only omissions which have been discovered in the settlement of the claims before the Commission, 3800 in number. As the omitted amounts are in excess of the 15 lakhs allowed for the settlement of the Prince's debts, I beg to be permitted to draw the amount required from the Accountant-General's office.

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Referred to the Accountant-General for report, whether the additional sum of Rupees 221, required for the settlement of the claims against His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, can be met from grant "22, Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements."

OOTACAMUND,
*2nd August* 1871.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

No. 197.

No. 7-A. MEMORANDUM.

Budget Department.

The undersigned has the honour to state that the sum of Rupees 221 can be met from savings under grant "22, Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements."

FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed) R. W. LODWICK,
*4th August* 1871. *Acting Accountant-General.*

*To the Chief Secretary to Government, Ootacamund.*

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No. 8. ORDER THEREON, 7th August 1871, No. 239.

The Government sanction the additional sum of Rupees 221 required for the settlement of the claims against His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, and direct that it be met from savings under grant "22, Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements."

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 9. Read the following letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trevandrum, 21st July 1871, No. 48:—

Having communicated the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council contained in the Proceedings of Government, No. 316, of the 29th ultimo, to His Highness the Maharajah's Government regarding the boundary line between the two territories near the Arambooli Pass, I have now the honour to forward copy of a communication, No. 2681, dated the 19th instant, from the Dewan of Travancore, conveying the acceptance by His Highness the Maharajah of the proposal contained in the 5th paragraph of the Order of Government, No. 1123, of the 29th idem, viz.:—

"That the line fixed upon by Sir T. Madava Row, in conjunction with Mr. Puckle, would be allowed as the boundary north of the Pass, while the claim of Travancore to the tract in British territory south of the Pass would be abandoned."

2. It only remains for orders to be issued to the Collector of Tinnevelly that a proper officer be deputed to meet a Travancore official and proper boundary marks erected.

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From Sir T. MADAVA ROW, K.C.S.I., Dewan of Travancore, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trevandrum, 19th July 1871, No. 2681-R801.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter, No. 374, of the 17th instant, together with the Proceedings of the Madras Government noted in margin.

Revenue Department, No. 136, dated 29th June 1871.

2. These papers have been laid before His Highness the Maharajah.

3. It is observed that His Excellency in Council is prepared to allow the boundary line as fixed upon by Mr. Puckle and myself north of the Arambooli Pass, but not so to accept the claim of Travancore to the tract south of the Pass.

4. As His Excellency in Council feels persuaded that this is the happiest solution of the question, and, as His Highness is anxious to accelerate the prompt and permanent settlement of disputes that have occasioned protracted discussion between the two Governments, His Highness has resolved to accept this solution at once.

5. I beg you will be good enough to communicate this to the Madras Government.

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No. 10. ORDER THEREON, 8th August 1871, No. 240.

Communicated to the Collector of Tinnevelly, who will arrange for the deputation of a proper officer to meet the official who will be sent from Travancore to erect the marks on the newly fixed boundary.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 11. • Read the following Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 15th June 1871, No. 78 (Political):—

With reference to the letter of your Excellency's Government in this Department, No. 73, of the 9th May 1871, I have to convey the confirmation by Her Majesty's Government of your recognition of M. Henri Martine as Vice-Consul for France at Madras.

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No. 1539-P.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Fort St. George, with reference to the correspondence ending with the docket from this office, dated 5th May 1871, No. 803-P.

By order, &c.,

FOREIGN DEPT., POLITICAL,
SIMLA, 22*nd July* 1871.

(Signed) H. LEPOER WYNNE,
*Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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No. 12. ORDER THEREON, 9th August 1871, No. 242.

Communicated to the Vice-Consul for France at Madras.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

No. 13. Read the following letter from the Officiating Junior Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Fort William, 31st March 1871, No. 657-P.

With reference to your letter, dated July 29th, 1870, reporting on the alleged introduction of slaves into India, I am directed by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to send an extract* from a letter from Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, No. 1, dated November 23rd, 1870, and to request that the Government of Fort St. George will add to its present measures of precaution by seeing that any Africans who arrive from Jeddah have the letters of manumission referred to by Mr. Sourian.

* "I further beg leave to inform your Lordship that those who embark at this port after the pilgrimage to go to India are, as far as we know, liberated slaves furnished with papers of manumission from the Cadi at Mecca or his Nejib in this city, duly attested by the local authorities, and also in this consulate."

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No. 14. ORDER THEREON, 12th August 1871, No. 245.

Communicated to the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 15. Read the following letter from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Bombay Castle, 26th July 1871, No. 3381:—

I am directed to forward to the Government of Fort St. George copy of two communications, dated 9th June last, from "Her Highness Kamachee Boye" of Tanjore, in which a claim to succeed to the Kolapoor State, in this Presidency, is advanced on behalf of her (Palace) daughter and son-in-law (Sukharam Rao).

2. In forwarding these documents I am to state that there does not seem to be any foundation for the claim, as the family to which Sukharam Rao belongs (the Mohity) has no connexion with the Kolapoor Bhonslays, while his wife (daughter of Shivajee, Rajah of Tanjore) could not, were there no other objection, succeed to the State in preference to the first cousin of the deceased Rajah (Doorga Baee Aka).

3. As, however, a claim has been preferred, His Excellency in Council is prepared to receive the memorial, and I am accordingly to request that you will move the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to intimate to Her Highness Kamachee Boye and the others interested that the Government of Bombay will receive their representation, but it should be submitted forthwith, as it is necessary, with reference to pending arrangements in the Kolapoor State, that the claim should be disposed of at the earliest possible date.

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From Her Highness MAHEE KAMACHEE AMBA BOYE SAHIBA, to the Political Agent of Kolapore, dated Tanjore Palace, 9th June 1871.

I have the honour to inform you that His Highness Rajah Sakkaram Sahib, my husband, His late Highness' Gurzeevain or Palace son-in-law, or next heir in the absence of male issue, has claims

to the Kolapoor musnud, likewise his wife, Her Highness the Princess daughter of His late Highness Shivajee, Maharajah of Tanjore, and it is their intention to set forth their claims to the Bombay Government, and, therefore, I request you to be good enough not to take any steps in the disposal of the musnud until such time that their agent lays their claims to the Government.

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From Her Highness MAHEE KAMACHEE AMBA SAHIBA, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. David, Bombay, dated Tanjore Palace, 9th June 1871.

I have the honour to inform you that Her Highness the Princess, her husband, and myself have claims to the vacant musnud of Kolapoor, and, as there are no other rightful claimants there, we intend presenting a memorial to your Government in connexion with the vacant musnud.

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No. 16. ORDER THEREON, 14th August 1871, No. 247.

Ordered that copies of the foregoing letter, and its enclosure, be forwarded to the Acting Government Agent, Tanjore, with a view to his communicating the letter to Her Highness Kamachee Boye Sahiba.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 17. Read the following letter from H. LEPOER WYNNE, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (General), to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Simla, 27th July 1871, No. 1583-G:—

In acknowledging receipt of your letter, No. 180, dated 8th June 1871, transmitting a report from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin on the subject of employment of Europeans and East Indians in those States, I am directed to inquire whether any contribution is made by the Travancore Government towards the pension of the Durbar Physician and the Officers of the Nair Brigade, proportionate to the period passed by those Officers in the service of the above State.

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No. 18. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, dated Ootacamund, 14th August 1871, No. 248.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Under-Secretary Wynne's letter, No. 1583-G, Foreign Department, inquiring whether any contribution is made by the Travancore Government towards the pension of the Durbar Physician and the Officers of the Nair Brigade, proportionate to the period passed by those officers in the service of the above State.

2. In reply, I am to state that no such contribution has hitherto been made.

3. The question—whether the existing rule by which the charge for pensions of Uncovenanted Officers who have been employed during part of their service under Local Funds is apportioned to the Local Funds and the Government according to the amount of pay they have drawn under each, might not be extended to

Military Officers, and Covenanted Civil Servants, and also to Uncovenanted Servants employed under Foreign Administrations or on any establishment not maintained from the general revenues—was raised in the Proceedings of the Government of India, Financial Department, dated 25th October 1869, Circular No. 420-G.

4. In reply to that reference the Madras Government stated that, in their opinion, the existing rule may be extended to Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Officers employed under Foreign Administration or on any establishment not paid from the general revenues, but, pending further communication from the Government of India, the Government of Travancore has not been addressed on the subject.

Mr. Secretary Minchin's letter, dated 10th January 1870, No. 29

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 19. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 13th July 1871, No. 10 (Political):—

I have had before me in Council the Political letters of your Excellency's Government, Nos. 7 and 9, of the 25th April and 10th May 1871, respectively, reporting the presentation to His Highness Azeem Jah of Her Majesty's Letters Patent constituting him Prince of Arcot, and the arrangements finally arrived at for the succession to that dignity.

2. I learn with satisfaction from the enclosure to your former letter that every suitable means were adopted to mark the occasion, and to do honour to the aged Nobleman on whom Her Majesty has conferred a signal mark of Her favour.

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No. 20. ORDER THEREON, 15th August 1871, No. 249.

To be recorded.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 21. Read the following letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Simla, 3rd August 1871, No. 1629-P:—

In reply to your letter, No. 166, dated 31st May 1871, I am directed by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to state that the application made by the Government of Fort St. George, for an increase to the allowances of the Oodiagherry family, has been referred for the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

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No. 22. ORDER THEREON, 17th August 1871, No. 251.

To be recorded.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

Read the following papers :—

No. 23 STATEMENT showing the number of Suits received by the Courts of Civil Judicature at Poodoocottah during the six months from January to June 1871, the balance inclusive, the number disposed of during the above period, and those remaining under inquiry.

| Names of the Courts. | | Balance on the 1st January 1871. | Number of suits received during the six months from January to June 1871. | Number of suits received from other Courts. | Total. | Number of suits referred to other Courts. | Remainder. | DISPOSED OF | | | | BALANCE. | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Decreed on merits. | By Rajinamah. | Dismissed. | Total. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | Total. | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | | | 9 | | | | | 10 |
| The Maharajah's Appeal Court. | Civil Side ... | 40 | 66 | ... | 106 | ... | 106 | 50 | 2 | 4 | 56 | ... | 3 | 10 | 37 | 50 | The work performed by the Rajah's Appeal Court during the six months to which this statement refers is not satisfactory, since the number of cases decided both in the Civil and Criminal sides is fifty-six and two against seventy-seven and five respectively in the preceding six months. The death of the Rajah's only brother may perhaps be taken as one of the reasons for the little amount of work done in the Appeal Court. The Rajah, however, has been addressed on the subject. The Civil Court has done well, the number of cases decided was 160 against 153 in the preceding six months. The Moonsiff's and the Small Cause Courts have fallen off in the number of cases decided during the six months under report being 2805 and 682 against 3392 and 929. The particular attention of the Sirkele has been drawn to this decrease. |
| | Criminal Side ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Civil Court ... ... ... ... ... | | 63 | 172 | 1 | 236 | 4 | 232 | 83 | 48 | 29 | 160 | ... | ... | 6 | 66 | 72 | |
| Moonsiff's Courts. Kusba or Alengudi. | Moonsiff's Side... | 81 | 689 | 6 | 776 | ... | 776 | 254 | 163 | 275 | 692 | ... | 3 | 27 | 54 | 84 | |
| | Small Cause do. | ... | 288 | 2 | 290 | ... | 290 | 90 | 69 | 130 | 289 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| Trimayam. | Moonsiff's do. | 145 | 805 | 4 | 954 | 1 | 953 | 275 | 233 | 291 | 799 | ... | ... | 1 | 153 | 154 | |
| | Small Cause do. | ... | 217 | 1 | 218 | ... | 218 | 124 | 35 | 59 | 218 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kolattur. | Moonsiff's do. | 49 | 494 | 3 | 546 | ... | 546 | 282 | 55 | 165 | 502 | ... | ... | 7 | 37 | 44 | |
| | Small Cause do. | 1 | 304 | ... | 305 | ... | 305 | 181 | 19 | 105 | 305 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Small Cause Court. | Moonsiff's do. | 23 | 473 | ... | 496 | 5 | 491 | 241 | 118 | 92 | 451 | ... | ... | 3 | 37 | 40 | |
| | Small Cause do. | 1 | 234 | ... | 235 | 3 | 232 | 114 | 67 | 50 | 231 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | |

STATEMENT showing the number of Decrees, the execution of which is applied for, the number executed, and those remaining undisposed of, in the Courts of Civil Judicature at Poodoocottah, during the six months from January to June 1871.

| Names of the Courts. | | Balance on the 1st January 1871. | The number of decrees, the execution of which is applied for during the six months from January to June 1871. | Total. | The number of decrees executed. | Balance outstanding. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil Court ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 22 | 113 | 135 | 103 | 32 |
| Moonsiff's Court. | Kusbah or Alengudi ... | 31 | 606 | 637 | 597 | 40 |
| | Trimayam ... ... ... | 16 | 266 | 282 | 267 | 15 |
| | Kolattur ... ... ... | 13 | 407 | 420 | 407 | 13 |
| Small Cause Court ... ... ... ... ... | | 29 | 610 | 639 | 621 | 18 |

TRANQUEBAR, (Signed) W. M. CADELL,
*22nd July* 1871. *Offg. Political Agent.*
*To the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.*

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No. 24. STATEMENT of Cases received and disposed of in the Session Court at Poodoocottah, during the six months from January to June 1871.

| Balance on the 1st January 1871. | | Number of cases received during the six months from January to June 1871. | | Total. | | Disposed of. | | Balance of cases remaining undecided. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | |
| ... | ... | 14 | 19 | 14 | 19 | 14 | 19 | ... | ... | The number of Session cases disposed of during the six months is fourteen against eighteen in the preceding six months. There are no arrears. |

TRANQUEBAR, (Signed) W. M. CADELL,
*22nd July* 1871. *Offg. Political Agent.*
*To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.*

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No. 25. ORDER THEREON, 17th August 1871, No. 252.

It appears from the statements of work performed by the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature at Poodoocottah, during the first half-year of 1871, that the number of cases disposed of by the Rajah's Appeal Court is not so satisfactory

as during the half-year ending the 31st December 1870. The Political Agent explains the cause of this, and has addressed the Rajah on the subject.

2. The number of cases disposed of by the Civil Court was greater than in the preceding half-year, and all the cases brought before the Sessions Court were disposed of.

3. There has been a decrease in the work done in the Moonsiff's and Small Cause Courts, as compared with the preceding half-year. The Government observe that the Political Agent has drawn the particular attention of the Sirkele to the decrease.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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Read the following papers:—

No. 26. From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Judicial), to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Simla, 22nd September 1870, No. 154-J.

Having laid before His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council your letter, No. 285, dated 11th September 1869, I am directed, with reference to paragraph 8, to observe that a reference to the context of Section 6 of Act II. of 1869 will show that the Section is intended to give Justices of the Peace jurisdiction over two classes of persons—

I. European British subjects of Her Majesty within allied States.
II. Christian subjects of Her Majesty within allied States.

2. The latter class of persons includes, of course, Christian East Indians and Native Christians, provided that they are subjects of the Queen.

3. With reference to paragraph 9 of your letter, I am to inquire whether the decision conveyed in this office letter, No. 173, dated 21st July 1869, has been communicated to the Travancore Durbar.

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No. 27. From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Judicial), to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Simla, 28th July 1871, No. 153-J.

I am directed to invite attention to the letter from this office, dated 22nd September 1870, No. 154-J, and to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be furnished with a reply, at the earliest convenient date, to the inquiry whether the decision conveyed in the previous letter from this office, dated 21st July 1869, No. 173, had been communicated to the Travancore Durbar.

2. His Excellency in Council trusts that a copy of the Despatch of the Government of Fort St. George to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, dated 8th July 1871, No. 13, Political, on the subject of Mr. Liddell's memorials, or the substance of it, has not in any way been communicated to the Travancore Durbar.

No. 28. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Ootacamund, 21st August 1871, No. 255.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 153-J, dated 28th July last, and in reply to state that the decision conveyed in the previous letter from your Office, dated the 21st July 1869, was not communicated to the Travancore Durbar.

2. The Despatch sent by this Government to the Secretary of State, dated the 8th July 1871, No. 13, has not in any way been communicated to the Travancore Durbar.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 29. Read the following letter from the Acting Political Agent at Poodoocottah, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Vallam, 12th August 1871, No. 303 :—

I regret to have to inform Government that Tirumala Tondiman Sahib, the brother of His Excellency the Tondiman Rajah, died on the 2nd May last, some time before I assumed charge of the Political Agent's Office. I understand that my predecessor deferred making any report of this event, as he expected before his departure to be able at the same time to lay before the Government an account of the state of the deceased's affairs, and to offer his suggestions for the management of the deceased's jaghire, and also for the maintenance and education of his two sons, aged 7½ and 1½ years, respectively.

2. The deceased's estate has, however, been found to be so heavily involved in debt, and almost the whole of the villages forming his jaghire having been alienated and being now in the possession of other parties, it has been found necessary to cause close and searching inquiries to be made into the nature and circumstances of each case. I was myself for nearly a week in Poodoocottah in the month of June, and did all in my power to expedite the preparation of the necessary accounts and statements; these have since been sent in by the Sirkele, but have been found to be very deficient in the required information; they have, therefore, had to be returned, and, as it may be still some time before all the required information is obtained, I have thought it right to delay no longer in communicating the fact of Tirumala Tondiman's demise.

3. I shall do myself the honour hereafter to submit a full and particular report regarding the estate of the deceased, and also as to what measures should be taken for the bringing up and education of the late Prince's sons.

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No. 30. ORDER THEREON, 22nd August 1871, No. 256.

His Excellency in Council has received with regret the report of the death of Tirumala Tondiman Sahib.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

No. 31. Read the following letter from the Commissioner for the Settlement of the debts of His Highness the Prince of Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 1st August 1871, No. 11:—

I have the honour to report that I yesterday closed making payments by the Commission for the Settlement of the Prince of Arcot's debts, and transferred the records of the Commission to the Office of the Government Agent at Chepauk, as a temporary measure, till the pleasure of Government should be known regarding them.

2. The number of admitted claims still unpaid is fifty-five, of which four are unpaid because there are attachments of the High Court against them, fifty because payment of them has not been claimed, and one is under reference.

3. With regard to those against which there are attachments, the money must be retained till the cases are settled, and then paid in accordance with the decision of the Court.

4. With regard to the others, I beg for instructions whether the money is to be held to have lapsed, and if it has, to whom it is to be paid.

5. If Government are pleased to allow a further period for the payment of the claims spoken of, I beg leave to represent that such permission should be accompanied with a distinct statement that no further extension will be granted.

6. The non-payment of the fifty claims above mentioned is not attributable to the Commission, but to the claimants who have had ample time allowed them to prefer their claims.

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No. 32. ORDER THEREON, 22nd August 1871, No. 258.

The Government will allow special notices to be served on the fifty claimants who have failed to appear, fixing such time as may seem reasonable to the Commissioner for their appearing before him, and warning these claimants that on their failing to present themselves the money will lapse to the State.

2. Orders will be passed hereafter for the disposal of the records.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 33.— Miscellaneous.

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No. 34.— Miscellaneous.

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No. 35. Read the following Circular letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Simla, 3rd August 1871, No. 1636-P. :—

I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to forward, for the information of the Government of Fort St. George, the annexed copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 81, dated the 29th June 1871, conveying the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the demonstrations made by Native Princes and Chiefs of India in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to this country.

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DESPATCH from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, dated India Office, London, 29th June 1871, No. 81.

Public letter, dated 22nd February 1870, No. 20.
,, ,, ,, 8th March 1870, No 27.
,, ,, ,, 26th April ,, ,, 47.
Para. 15 of Military letter, dated 20th May 1870, No. 123.
Foreign letter dated 27th May 1870, No. 93.
,, (General) letter, dated 14th July 1870, No. 18.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2nd Sept. ,, ,, 22.
,, letter, dated 21st December 1870, No. 258.
,, ,, ,, 25th January 1871, No. 15.
,, (General) letter, dated 25th January 1871, No. 6.
,, letter, dated 1st February 1870, No. 22.

I have received at various dates during the past year, and subsequently up to the present time, the interesting correspondence from your Excellency's Government noted on the margin, relating to the several demonstrations made by Native Princes and Chiefs of India in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to India.

2. Wishing to have before me all the information relating to the circumstances of this visit, I have hitherto delayed addressing you on the subject; but, although it is possible that some further reports may be received from your Excellency's Government bearing upon the same subject, I think that the time has come when I should no longer abstain from recording the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have regarded the loyalty and devotion with which so many of the Princes and Chiefs of India have welcomed His Royal Highness to their country, and declared their attachment to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen.

3. It was natural that the first visit of a Prince of the blood royal of England to Her Majesty's Indian dominions should have been regarded by the Princes and Chiefs of India and of the adjacent countries as an event of much interest. The feelings with which they hailed the arrival of His Royal Highness would have been testified by demonstrations on a scale of unusual magnificence had it not been that the measures which were in contemplation to give full effect to the royal visit were arrested by an unfortunate event. Many parts of the country were afflicted with a great famine. Your Excellency, therefore, very rightly abandoned on your own part, and discouraged on the part of others, all idea of a vast assemblage at some central point, which would have brought from a distance many Princes and Chiefs, with large numbers of attendants, at a heavy cost to themselves and to the injury of the people of the districts through which they might have been compelled to pass.

4. Nevertheless, the Princes and Chiefs of India, on the approach of His Royal Highness to their several territories, took occasion to demonstrate their sense of the honour done to them by the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, and their devotion to Her Majesty the Queen, by pressing forward to meet the Prince, and not merely by verbal expressions of loyalty, but also by substantial acts, testified the pleasure which it afforded them to meet the son of Her Majesty the Queen.

5. It has, indeed, been a source of much satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government to know that many of the Native Princes and Chiefs have sought to commemorate the sojourn of His Royal Highness in India not by costly pageants, as in days gone by, but by enlightened acts of philanthropy, especially by endowing institutions for education, which will confer lasting benefits upon the people.

6. It affords me much satisfaction also to record the high opinion which Her Majesty's Government have formed, from the public correspondence laid before them by your Excellency, of the judgment, tact, and courtesy by which His Royal Highness, during his tour, won the respect and regard of all classes in India.

7. It is satisfactory to learn that, at a time when it was necessary, owing to the condition of your finances, to put some pressure upon the Indian tax-payer, the good results attending His Royal Highness' visits have been attained without laying any perceptible burden upon the people of the country.

8. All the circumstances of His Royal Highness' progress through India, as reported by your Excellency, have been laid before Her Majesty, and I have been commanded to inform you that it is Her Majesty's wish that her grateful acknowledgments should be conveyed to those Princes and Chiefs of India who have thus manifested their attachment to the family of the Queen and their loyalty to the Crown of England.

9. I am commanded also to convey to your Excellency, to the Governors, the Lieutenant-Governors, the Chief Commissioners, and other public functionaries under your Excellency, Her Majesty's thanks for your successful efforts to render the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh acceptable to the Native Princes and Chiefs, and to all classes of the communities of India.

10. I cannot conclude this Despatch without recording my hearty acknowledgment of the excellent judgment and discretion evinced, in all their arrangements, by Sir Neville Chamberlain, Sir Seymour Blane, and Captain John Clerk, the Officers specially appointed to the Personal Staff of the Duke of Edinburgh. The high character of Sir Neville Chamberlain as a Soldier, the fame of whose achievements in the field had extended beyond the borders of India, naturally gave him great influence and authority which he turned to the best account, whilst full effect was given to his judicious efforts by the zeal and assiduity on all occasions displayed by the Officers under his command.

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No. 36. ORDER THEREON, 29th August 1871, No. 261.

To be recorded.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 37. Read the following letter from the Officiating 2nd Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Hyderabad Residency, 16th August 1871, No. 1409 :—

With reference to your letter, No. 1061, dated the 14th June 1871, and its enclosures, regarding the alleged lawless condition of the small hamlets of Baragavencha and Mallaville belonging to His Highness the Nizam's Government, lying in the middle of the Nuzvid Taluq of the British District of Kistna, I have the honour, under instructions from the Resident, to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, translation of a letter received from His Highness the Nizam's Minister in reply to a reference made to him on the subject, from which it will be observed that, in concurrence with the Resident's opinion, His Highness' Government has made a special Police arrangement for the maintenance of order and good government in the villages referred to. This measure, coupled with the cordial cooperation of the British Officers of the District with whom the Police now appointed are to act in concert, will, Mr. Saunders trusts, effectually remedy the evil complained of, and I am to request that the necessary orders may be issued to the Officers of the Kistna District on the subject.

2. Mr. Saunders would also take this opportunity of suggesting that, in future, every instance of lawlessness which may occur in these villages or any other village similarly circumstanced, may be brought to his notice with full particulars immediately on its occurring, in order that it may be at once brought to the notice of His Highness' Government and be met by prompt remedial measures.

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Translation of a letter from His Highness the Nizam's Minister, to the Resident at Hyderabad, dated 26th July 1871, No. 2536.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1564, dated 3rd July 1871, communicating a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George with its enclosures, viz., the Proceedings of that Government and a sketch map of the Nuzvid Taluq, on the subject of frequent dacoities occurring on His Highness' frontier, and stating that the Madras Government has called your particular attention to the alleged lawless condition of the small hamlets of Baragavencha and Mallaville lying in the middle of the Nuzvid Taluq of the British District of Kistna, but belonging in point both of sovereignty and jurisdiction to His Highness the Nizam's Government, adding that two methods are possible for radically remedying the evil complained of, viz., either an exchange be effected of the villages referred to, or else a mutual understanding come to in virtue of which British Officers might exercise Police jurisdiction in such of His Highness' villages as are isolated in British territory, but suggesting, as a preferable plan, the appointment, immediately, of some not necessarily very highly paid, but energetic and sensible, officer or officers of His Highness' Government to reside in the villages in question, and to act in concert with the British Officers of the District, in taking all necessary measures for the good government of those places, &c.

2. In reply, I beg in the first place to express my extreme regret that the villages under His Highness' Government should have been the cause of any trouble or inconvenience to the Madras Government, though in the present instance, it is chiefly due to the situation of the villages far removed from the immediate supervision and control of the administrative officers of the district to which they belong, as may be made manifest to you by the contents of my separate letter, No. 2535, of this date, to your address. Under all the circumstances of the case, and in concurrence with your opinion on the subject, I have issued orders to the Head of His Highness' Police to detach an intelligent Ameen with a few foot Police, on the exclusive duty of maintaining order and good government in the villages in question, acting in concert with the British Officers of the District, for the successful accomplishment of this object, so as to prevent all cause of future complaints.

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No. 38. ORDER THEREON, 31st August 1871, No. 264.

These papers will be communicated to the Magistrate of the Kistna District, who will, as suggested in paragraph 2 of the letter from the Officiating 2nd Assistant Resident, report to the Resident any acts of lawlessness that may in future occur in the villages in question.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 39. Read the following letter from the Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Chepauk, 24th August 1871, No. 199:—

I have the honour to submit the following statement for the orders of Government.

2. In the month of June last, I received petitions from the two wives of Nasseer Jung Bahadoor, a Carnatic Stipendiary drawing Rupees 100 per mensem,

to the effect that the Bahadoor would not support them. I forwarded their petitions to the Bahadoor for his consideration, but he refused to consider them. I then employed the good offices of his relations and others to point out to him the impropriety of his conduct, but without effect. At last he has written to me the letter herewith forwarded (with translation), in which he positively refuses to make any provision whatever for his wives and children.

3. In these circumstances, I am obliged to refer the matter for the orders of Government.

4. The course which I beg to recommend is that a portion of the Bahadoor's stipend should be paid, direct from this office, to his two wives for their support and that of their children. The amount of the Bahadoor's stipend is, as above mentioned, Rupees 100 per mensem. But of this amount Rupees 65 per mensem are taken up in liquidating the Bahadoor's debts. Of the Rupees 35 per mensem which remain, I would recommend that Rupees 12 per mensem be left to the Bahadoor for his own support, and that the remaining Rupees 23 per mensem be paid as follows:—

To Fakhr-oo-Nissa, for her own support and that of her four children, Rupees 11-8-0 per mensem.

To Fatima Begum, for her own support and that of her three children, Rupees 11-8-0 per mensem.

5. The above rates are suggested in conformity with the opinion of Captain Lys, Magistrate of Royapettah.

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Translation of a letter from HAJEE NASSEER JUNG BAHADOOR, to the Government Agent, Chepauk, dated 15th August 1871.

After compliments I beg to inform you that I have received Meer Hoossain Ally Saib, the Assistant Government Agent's letter of the 14th August 1871, and have come to know all the contents thereof.

2. In reply, I have to state that, had not my wives complained before you and scandalized me in public, I would have obeyed your orders; but now I regret to say I cannot do anything towards their maintenance, and have written the same for your information.

---

No. 40. ORDER THEREON, 31st August 1871, No. 266.

The Government approve of the proposal of the Chepauk Agent for reserving 23 Rupees from the stipend of Nasseer Jung Bahadoor who has refused, without assigning any sufficient reason, to maintain his two wives and seven children. The amount reserved will be assigned as proposed by the Agent.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 41. Read the following letter from the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Vellore, 22nd August 1871, No. 82:—

I have the honour to enclose a petition addressed to me by Padshaw Begum, legal wife of the late Moortooza Hoossain, a Two-lakh Fund Pensioner, who was in

the receipt of Rupees 9-3-5 per mensem, praying that her late husband's pension may be continued in her name.

2. Moortooza Hoossain was the son of the late Hussan Alli Khan, to whose family, consisting of a widow, four sons, and three daughters, a pension of Rupees 58-5-4 was granted by Government on the 24th June 1814. This sum has since been reduced by lapses to Rupees 18-0-3 exclusive of that under consideration.

3. From inquiries made, I learn that Padshaw Begum is old and infirm, and left in circumstances of great destitution. She has a family of two sons and two daughters. The latter are married, but unable to render her any assistance; the sons are mere lads entirely dependent on the mother. Under these circumstances, therefore, I beg to recommend that Government will be pleased to confer upon Padshaw Begum a life pension of Rupees 6 per mensem, payment to commence from the 2nd June 1871, the date of her husband's death.

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To THE SUB-COLLECTOR IN CHARGE OF THE STIPEND PAY OFFICE,
*Vellore.*

The humble petition of PADSHAW BEGUM, wife, by marriage, to late Moortooza Hoossain Mahkarree, son of Hussan Ally Khan Saib Mahkarree.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWS THAT,

Your humble petitioner's husband, the said Moortooza Hoossain Mahkarree, breathed his last on the 2nd ultimo, leaving behind him your humble petitioner destitute of means for her livelihood. The said Moortooza Hoossain Mahkarree was drawing Rupees 9-3-5 per mensem out of the "Two-lakh Fund."

Your honour's petitioner is very old and is greatly distressed for want of the necessary means of life, and, therefore, most humbly craves your honour will be graciously pleased to give her a helping hand in her dotage, and thus save her from sad penury and distress by continuing on her name the above specified pittance, so that she may pass the few remaining days of her life in rest. For which act of mercy and benevolence, your humble petitioner shall, as in duty bound, ever pray for your honour's longevity and prosperity.

"May the sun of prosperity continue to shine."

MADRAS, 31*st July* 1871.

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No. 42. ORDER THEREON, 31st August 1871, No. 268.

His Excellency the Governor in Council sanctions a life-pension of 6 Rupees per mensem to Padshaw Begum from 2nd June 1871.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS.
*Chief Secretary.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

for your honour's [illegible] and [illegible].

"May the sun of prosperity continue to shine."

Madras, 31st July 1871.

No. 42. Order thereon, 31st August 1871, No. [illegible]

His Excellency the Governor in Council [illegible] pension to Padmaw Begum from 2nd June 1871.

(Signed) [illegible]

# A.

## POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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# POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

## FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1871.

No. 1. Read the following letter from the Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Chepauk, 1st August 1871, No. 179:—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, lists called for by G. O., 12th July 1871, No. 212.

2. The statement of the cases contained in paragraph 2 of the above G. O. is correct.

3. The sums stated opposite the names of the five grand-children and the two harams, and marked with an asterisk, are the sums assignable to them under the Orders of 1846 and 1850.

THE HEIRS of the late Muhammad Tucky-ood-Deen Khan entitled to consideration in 1853 out of the stipend of the deceased Khan, as per Dr. Balfour's report, No. 34, dated 6th March 1854, paragraph 10, showing what each would have had to receive according to Lord Clive's scale, and what the five surviving grandsons and the two harams will now have to receive under the Rules of 1846 and 1850.

| Names. | No. of shares as per Lord Clive's scale. | Monthly Pension. RS. A. P. | What each grandchild and haram will now have to receive. RS. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Thyub-oon-Nissa Begum, Shadee widow ... ... | 2½ | 11 14 0 | ... ... ... |
| 2. Umatoollah Begum do. daughter ... ... | 2½ | 11 14 0 | ... ... ... |
| 3. Rabiah Begum do. do. ... ... | 2½ | 11 14 0 | ... ... ... |
| 4. Khassim Husein, Nickah son ... ... ... ... | 1 | 4 12 0 | ... ... ... |
| 5. Abbass Ally, do. do.... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 4 12 0 | ... ... ... |
| 6. Husmook, do. widow ... ... ... ... | ½ | 2 6 0 | ... ... ... |
| 7. Saibny do. do. ... ... ... ... | ½ | 2 6 0 | ... ... ... |
| 8. Hoormut Banoo, do. do. ... ... ... ... | ½ | 2 6 0 | ... ... ... |
| 9. Muhammad Jaffer Husein, Nickah son of the deceased Dahvur Jung, Shadee son of the said Khan. | 2 | 9 8 0 | *9 8 0 |
| 10. Kurreem Mohidin, Nickah do. do. do. | 2 | 9 8 0 | *9 8 0 |
| 11. Abdul Khader, Shadee son of the late Shuffey Ally Khan, Nickah son of Tucky-ood-Deen Khan ... | ½ | 3 0 0 | *3 0 0 |
| 12. Hyder Husein, Shadee son of do. .. | ½ | 3 0 0 | *3 0 0 |
| 13. Ghulam Husein, Nickah do. do. ... | ½ | 2 8 0 | *2 8 0 |
| 14. Ujjahib, haram of Dahvur Jung, Shadee son of the Khan ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 2 each | *2 0 0 |
| 15. Bucktavur, haram of do. do. ... ... | ... | ... | *2 0 0 |
| Total... | 17½ | 83 12 0 | 31 8 0 |

CHEPAUK,
1st *August* 1871.

(Signed) R. S. WILSON,
*Government Agent, Chepauk.*

The Rupees 45 sanctioned by G. O., No. 818, of 25th September 1857, paragraph 5, to the undermentioned heirs of the late Tucky-ood-Deen Khan lapsed as follows :—

| Names. | Monthly Pension. | When lapsed. |
|---|---|---|
| | RS. | |
| 1. Husmook ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | July 1859. |
| 2. Saibny Mah ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | Do. 1860. |
| 3. Hoormut Banoo ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | March 1864. |
| 4. Khassim Husein Khan ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | November 1864. |
| 5. Abbass Ally ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | Do. do. |
| 6. Rabiah Begum ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | August 1866. |
| 7. Umatoollah Begum ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | October 1868. |
| Total... | 45 | |

CHEPAUK,
*1st August* 1871.

(Signed) R. S WILSON,
*Government Agent, Chepauk.*

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 1st September 1871, No. 269.

The Government sanction stipends, as noted in the margin, to the surviving relatives and dependents of Muhammad Tucky-ood-Deen Khan, who were entitled to participate in the portion of his pension continued after his death.

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Muhammad Jaffer, Husein, grandson... | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| Kurreem Mohidin do. ... | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| Abdul Khader do. ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Hyder Husein do. ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ghulam Husein do. ... | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Ujjahib, haram ............ ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Bucktavur, do.................. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Total... | 31 | 8 | 0 |

2. The stipends will be paid with arrears from the 16th September 1853, the date of Tucky-ood-Deen's death, and will lapse on the demise of the recipients.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

No. 3. Read the following letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Tinnevelly, 26th August 1871, No. 362 :—

In reply to Government Proceedings, No. 240, dated 8th August 1871, I have the honour to inform you that the boundary south of Mahendragiri as far as the Arambuli Pass, as determined by Sir Madava Row and myself, was substantially demarked in 1868. All that need now be done is to survey according to this demarcation, which the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey has been requested to do.

2. The tract south of the Arambuli Pass claimed by Travancore, but now ceded, was demarked and surveyed years ago as part of the British village of Karungulam, and there is, therefore, nothing further to do there.

3. I have informed the Resident at Travancore that there is no need to depute an officer to erect boundary marks, as all needed have been erected.

No. 4. ORDER THEREON, 4th September 1871, No. 270.

To be recorded.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

No. 5. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 27th July 1871, No. 11 (Political):—

I have had before me in Council the letters of your Excellency's Government noted in the margin, completing the series of correspondence which has taken place relative to the payment of the debts of Azeem Jah.

No. 10, dated 29th May 1871.
,, 11, ,, ,,

2. Having in my Despatch, No. 12 of 1870, so fully considered the principles which were indicated by you (with the full approval of Her Majesty's Government) as those which should guide the officer appointed to investigate the debts in question, and their application in some of the more important cases, it only remains for me to express my cordial concurrence in the high praise you have again bestowed on Mr. Roberts, your Commissioner, for his "highly satisfactory" performance of a duty which you rightly describe as "delicate and difficult."

3. I concur with you that the memorial of Mr. E. Dawson, enclosed in the second of the letters under reply, affords no valid grounds for disturbing the award already made by you in his case, and which had already received the express approval (in the Despatch above cited) of Her Majesty's Government.

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No. 6. ORDER THEREON, 4th September 1871, No. 272.

To be recorded.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 7. Read the following:—

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
*Madras.*

The petition of H. C. R. HARLEY, late Assistant Engineer under the Travancore Government,

SHOWETH—

That your petitioner sends a petition to the Supreme Government, and prays that the same may be submitted; and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

TRICHOOR, 31*st July* 1871. (Signed) H. C. R. HARLEY.

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TO THE MOST NOBLE THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL,
*Calcutta.*

The petition of H. C. R. HARLEY, late Assistant Engineer under the Travancore Government,

SHOWETH—

That your petitioner was employed as Assistant Engineer by the Travancore Government, the engagement to be terminable by either side after six months' notice, or by the Travancore Government at once in case of your petitioner's misconduct.

2. That, in November 1867, your petitioner was charged with having forged certain contractors' receipts, and that an inquiry into this charge was held by the Peishcar.

3. That, on the conclusion of this inquiry, your petitioner was informed in writing by the Resident that "the result" of it left no alternative but his dismissal, and that your petitioner was dismissed accordingly.

4. That your petitioner has over and over again applied for a copy of the proceedings before the Peishcar and of the Peishcar's report, but cannot obtain them, and that the Madras Government have declined to order them to be given to your petitioner.

5. That, whether guilty or innocent, your petitioner is entitled to a copy of the charges against him, and of the grounds on which his dismissal has been decided on, and that a copy of the proceedings in his case is absolutely necessary to enable your petitioner to clear his character and obtain redress.

6. That, this having occurred in a Native State, your petitioner is deprived of his remedy through the British Courts of Justice.

7. That, though the whole charge against him is false from beginning to end, your petitioner, while emphatically declaring his innocence, will not now enter into it, but will confine himself to praying that a copy of the proceedings in his case may be ordered to be furnished him, so that he may be in a position to prove his innocence, instead of merely asserting it, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

TRICHOOR, 31*st July* 1871. (Signed) H. C. R. HARLEY.

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No. 8. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Ootacamund, 4th September 1871, No. 273.

I am directed to forward the accompanying petition, addressed to the Supreme Government by Mr. H. C. R. Harley, who was dismissed by the Travancore Government from the appointment of Assistant Engineer, which he held under them, for alleged fraudulent practices. Mr. Harley wants an order to the Travancore Government to furnish him with a copy of the proceedings of the Travancore authorities in his case; but such interference by the British Government would, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be unseemly, and is not called for, as the petitioner can obtain redress in the Courts of Travancore if he has been wronged by the Government of that State, and, in general, this Government do not consider it desirable to interfere between the Government of Travancore and the European functionaries whom that Government may deem it desirable to employ, and over whom it is necessary that they should exert authority.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 9. Read the following letter from H. LEPOER WYNNE, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated Simla, 21st August 1871, No. 1766-P:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 191, dated 23rd June 1871, and to state that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council will be glad to know if the work of the Commissioner for the examina-

tion and settlement of claims against His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor has been completed by this time. The information is required for transmission to the Financial Department.

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No. 10. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Ootacamund, 7th September 1871, No. 275.

In reply to Mr. Under-Secretary H. LePoer Wynne's letter, dated 21st August 1871, No. 1766-P, Foreign Department, Political, I am to state that a report has been received from the Commissioner for the settlement of the debts of His Highness the Prince of Arcot, stating that he has closed making payments by the Commission on the 31st July last.

2. It will be seen from the enclosed* Proceedings that there are still a very few cases on which payments have not actually been made, and that the monies due on these have been kept in deposit; but these rare exceptions will not necessitate the continuance of any expenditure on account of the Commission.

* Procs. of Govt., Pol. Dept., dated 22nd Aug. 1871, No. 25.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 10-A. Read the following letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary, Colombo, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Colombo, 18th August 1871, No. 28:—

With reference to my letter, No. 27, of this date, forwarding copy of a report by the Auditor-General of Ceylon, relative to the Kandiyan Pensioners of this Government, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council, that this Government have had under their consideration the applications of some of these pensioners who have addressed petitions to His Excellency the Governor and to the Auditor-General on his recent visit to Madras, and they have come to the following decision on the several cases.

Petitions from pensioners drawing their stipends at Vellore :—

*Letchemmah,* who draws a joint pension of Rupees 8 with her son Vencatappa Naidoo, prays that the whole pension may be drawn by her son, as it is inconvenient for her to come from Bangulloor, where she resides, to Vellore, to receive her share.

*Vencatajee Amah,* granddaughter of the late Peddadagalasawmy Naidoo, who draws a joint pension of Rupees 4 a month with her sister Lutchmee Amah, prays that the whole pension may be paid to her elder sister.

This Government have no objection to a compliance with the application in both these cases, pending the arrangements now in progress for the commutation of pensions.

*Vencata Soobrayloo Rajah,* who claims to be the adopted son of Rajadhe Rajah Singha, and is at present in the receipt of a pension of Rupees 36-6-6, represents that this allowance is insufficient, and that he is consequently involved in debt; and

prays that his pension may be increased, and that an allowance may be granted to him for the marriage expenses of his granddaughters.

This Government approve of the grant of a ceremonial allowance of Rupees 200 to the petitioner. They also approve of his pension being increased by Rupees 15 a month; or, as this is a special case, they have no objection to a sum of Rupees 2,500, instead of such increase, being given, to pay part of the debts incurred by the petitioner's father, if the Collector of Vellore thinks that this arrangement would be preferable.

*Petition from Dharma Rajah*, son of Ragavahcharu Devi, eldest daughter of the 4th ex-Queen, drawing his stipend at *Tanjore*, complains that the whole of his mother's allowance was not continued to him, and prays that he and his sister may receive Rupees 1,750 ceremonial allowances.

The petitioner is in error in stating that the whole of his mother's allowance has not been continued to him. He receives the same allowance which was drawn by her, viz., Rupees 50 per month. The Government approve of a ceremonial allowance of Rupees 500 being allotted to the petitioner and his sister as they are the grand children of Vickrema Singha.

Petition from *Muttu Kunnammal*, of *Madura*, granddaughter of the late Vencata Subbammal, prays for the payment of the arrears of her pension from the date of her grandmother's death.

See letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 109, of the 18th April 1871.

As the delay in obtaining sanction for the transfer of the pension of the deceased Vencata Subbammal to her granddaughter was not owing to any neglect on her part to press her claims, this Government approve of the payment of the arrears claimed to the petitioner.

Petitions from persons not at present on the Stipend Rolls :—

*Ammani Ammal*, daughter of B. Kannammah, prays for the grant to her of a portion of her father's stipend.

See letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 72, of the 7th March 1871.

The Government approve of a charitable allowance of Rupees 10 a month being granted to petitioner from the 1st January last. It is requested that it may be intimated to the petitioner that, as soon as the arrangements now in progress can be completed, the allowance will be commuted for a lump sum.

*Anatappa Naick* alias *Govindasami*, residing at *Vellore*, prays that two-thirds of the pension of his father, Kally Kuppusamy, Rupees 24-1-1, may be allowed to to him. If petitioner is the lawful heir, he would be entitled to one-half of his father's monthly stipend. It is requested that a pension of Rupees 12-0-6 per mensem may be paid to the petitioner from the date of his father's death, on his producing satisfactory proof of his claim to succeed; but that he be warned at the same time that it is probable that a fixed money-payment will be substituted before long for the pension.

*Kannasami Naick*, son of Subburayaloo. The Government approve of the payment of a pension of Rupees 6-6-0 per mensem to the petitioner from the date of his father's death. But it is requested that the petitioner may be warned that a payment in capital will be substituted ere long for this pension.

See letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 117, April 25th, 1871.

*Kristnasami*, son of Samudoo Coomarasamy Naick, praying that he may be allowed to succeed to the pension of his father, for the support of himself, his mother, and brother. The petitioner's father was in the receipt of a stipend of Rupees 4 a month. The pension of Rupees 5 a month sanctioned, for the petitioner, by Colonial Secretary's letter of the 15th July 1870, appears to have been granted on a misapprehension of the facts of the case. Instead of this pension, the Government now approve of the payment of a gratuity of Rupees 100 to the petitioner.

See letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 30, January 27th, 1871.

*Mootheyaloo*, daughter of Rungee, prays for the continuance to her of the pension of Rupees 3-8-0 drawn by her mother, who died in 1862. The pension, which was a life one, lapsed on the death of her mother and cannot now be re-granted. But the Government approve of the payment of a gratuity of Rupees 150 to the petitioner.

*Narryara Naidoo*, of *Vellore*, prays for the continuance to him of the pension of Rupees 4-2-0 drawn by his father Vencatasamy.

The Government are unwilling to sanction so small a pension as that to which the petitioner would be entitled, viz., Rupees 2-1-0 a month. But they approve of the payment to him of a gratuity of 240.

*Palanisami Ammal*, represents herself as being the daughter of the late Appoosamy, brother of Mootoosamy Rajah, who was in aqtreceipt of a pension of Rupees 43-12-0 per mensem, and claims one-third of this pension, Rupees 14-8-0, from August 1862, the date at which it lapsed. The Government approve of the payment to the petitioner of a sum of Rupees 1,914 in commutation of the pension, if she can substantiate the truth of her statement that she is the daughter of the late Appoosamy in respect to which some doubts appear to be entertained.

See letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 93, of the 27th March 1871.

I am to request that you will be good enough, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council, to cause the above decisions to be communicated to the parties concerned, and to give instructions to the proper authorities to carry them into effect.

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No. 10-B. ORDER THEREON, 11th September 1871, No. 277.

Communicated to the Accountant-General and to the Collectors of North Arcot, Madura, and Tanjore, for the information of the petitioners referred to and for guidance. The following references are given with regard to those petitioners not borne on the Stipend Rolls :—

Ammani Ammal.—Collector of Madura, 19th September and 20th December 1870, No. 1746 and 2223.

Kannasami Naick.—Do. 24th March 1871, No. 513.

Kristnasami Naick.—Sub-Collector of North Arcot, 11th January 1871, No. 5, and Collector of Madura, 15th July 1870, No. 258.

Palanisami Ammal.—Collector of Madura, 15th September 1870, No. 1709.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

Read the following papers :—

No. 11. From the Collector of Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Kurnool, 20th July 1871, No. 246.

I have the honour to place the following case before Government.

2. Kassim Khan Nagud, a pensioner on Rupees 13-8-8 a month (No. 36 in the list sent by Mr. Stokes in his letter, No. 68, dated 30th March 1842), died on 4th September 1864.

His son, on the 7th July 1871, petitions that a portion of the pension should now be given to him.

2. This son, named Gulam Mahomed Khan, is forty-five years of age, and has a wife aged thirty, two sons aged six and eight years, and a daughter one-and-a-half-year old.

3. He did not petition before because he had employment at Hyderabad which he threw up a year ago on account of palsy.

4. I recommend for the maintenance of this man, Gulam Mahomed Khan, and his family, that Government should grant as a charity a pension of 6 Rupees per mensem, as they have no other means of subsistence.

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No. 12. From the Collector of Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Kurnool, 23rd August 1871, No. 276.

In reply to the official memorandum from Government, No. 215, dated 17th August 1871, Political Department, I have the honour to state that charitable allowances were granted by Government to the heirs of deceased Mutafarrikut pensioners in their Orders noted in the margin and in several other cases.

G. O., 31st March 1866, No. 73.
,, 5th July 1867, ,, 189.
,, 6th ,, 1869, ,, 218.
,, 8th ,, ,, ,, 224.

2. My recommendation in favour of Gulam Mahomed Khan was based on the above-cited precedents.

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No. 13. ORDER THEREON, 11th September 1871, No. 279.

Resolved that copies of the foregoing letters be submitted to the Government of India, with the recommendation of this Government that a pension of Rupees (6) six per mensem be granted to Gulam Mahomed Khan for the maintenance of himself and family from the lapsed stipend (Rupees 13-8-8) of his father, Kassim Khan Nagud, a Mutafarrikut pensioner of Kurnool.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 14. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, dated Ootacamund, 11th September 1871, No. 280.

I am directed to transmit copy of the Proceedings of this Government, number and date as per margin, and to recommend that a pension of Rupees (6) six per mensem be granted to Gulam Mahomed Khan, for the maintenance of himself and family,

No. 279, dated 11th September 1871.

from the lapsed stipend (Rupees 13-8-8) of his father, Kassim Khan Nagud, Mutafurrikut Pensioner of Kurnool.

2. Kassim Khan Nagud died on the 4th September 1864. His son Gulam Mahomed Khan was then employed at Hyderabad. He resigned his appointment about a year ago, being incapacitated from work by palsy, and petitioned the Collector of Kurnool, on the 7th July 1871, for the grant of a portion of his late father's pension. He has a wife, two sons aged six and eight years respectively, and a daughter about a year-and-a-half old.

3. The precedents referred to by the Collector of Kurnool in his letter, dated the 23rd August 1871, No. 276, will be found in the Resolutions of the Government of India, Financial Department, dated—

5th March 1866, No. 1089,
8th June 1867, No. 675,
15th June 1869, No. 1140, and
16th June 1869, No. 1231.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 15. Read the following letter from the Acting Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Vallam, 21st August 1871, No. 134:—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Orders of Government, under date the 20th July 1871, No. 222, Political Department. These orders reached me on the 3rd instant, and on the 7th idem I proceeded to Tanjore for the purpose of conferring with Yoganada Avaray Saheb and the Agents of the surviving ladies of the Kaliyana Mahal.

2. I duly made known to them, and at some length, the views and wishes of Government. Avaray Saheb at first, and as might have been expected, expressed some little disappointment at the amount of his pension having been reduced to one-half, but eventually admitted that he was perfectly satisfied with the liberality of Government, and consented to apply for the necessary certificate as soon as possible. After the conference, I also addressed each lady of the Kaliyana Mahal separately, intimating the amount that would be due to each of them under the orders of Government, and requesting them to let me know whether they agreed to the terms proposed.

3. I only received their reply to-day; this reply is a joint one, but it is signed by all the surviving ladies, now only nine in number, and in it they fully acquiesce in the terms offered by Government, and intimate their willingness to withdraw the present suit. All that the ladies ask is that, in consideration of their advanced age, and suffering, as some of them are, from sickness, the Government will be pleased prospectively to increase their allowance from the funds of the Kaliyana Mahal from 35 to 50 Rupees per mensem; and, as the Funds at the credit of the institution will admit of the increase, I have the honour to recommend that their wishes be complied with.

4. The Government will, I trust, therefore, be pleased to find that there is every prospect of the Kaliyana Mahal affairs being settled as they desire, and I hope ere long to have to report that this is the case. In the meantime there is one matter on which I beg to solicit their orders.

Avaray Saheb objects to pay the amount of the Court Fees' Stamps which will be required for obtaining possession of the Promissory Notes, and which will amount, at two per cent., to no less than Rupees 3,500; and, as he will in no way benefit by the Act, and the Funds of the Mahal are ample to meet the expenditure, I request the Government will be pleased to permit this amount to be defrayed therefrom. In this case, there will, I anticipate, be no further delay or obstacle in fully carrying out the orders under acknowledgment.

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No. 16. ORDER THEREON, 11th September 1871, No. 282.

The Government have received with much satisfaction the Agent's report on the settlement of the Kaliyana Mahal affairs.

2. The proposal to increase the allowance of each of the ladies of the Kaliyana Mahal from 35 to 50 Rupees is approved. The cost of the Court Fees will, as recommended in the concluding paragraph of the Agent's letter, be charged to the Kaliyana Mahal Fund.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 17. Read the following letter from MAHOMED KHADER HOOSSAIN, on behalf of FATIMA BEGUM, ABDOOL HADY SAIB, and RAHEEM-OON-NISSA BEGUM, grandchildren of the late Shah Savar Jung Bahadoor, to the Under Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 25th August 1871 :—

Agreeably to Rule IX. for memorials addressed to Her Majesty's Government, we respectfully beg leave to enclose herein a petition, duly authenticated, to the address of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, and solicit the favour of your kindly submitting the same for His Lordship's benevolent and favourable consideration, with the recommendation of this Government, as our case is one which deserves a patient and just perusal for its favourable disposal.

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To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,
*London.*

The humble memorial of FATIMA BEGUM, ABDOOL HADY SAIB, and RAHEEM-OON-NISSA BEGUM, grandson and granddaughters of the late Shah Savar Jung Bahadoor, one of the sons of the Nawab Oomduth-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor.

MOST HUMBLY AND VERY RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

That, with reference to the Madras Government's endorsement, dated 16th December 1870, No. 2587, to the effect the Government decline to modify their orders dated 19th October 1870,

No. 329, your Lordship's memorialists submitted an appeal to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, soliciting His Excellency's kind interference in the matter, and prayed for the justice which their pitiful and hard case really deserves; but to their misfortune His Excellency has not been pleased to take the case into just and favourable consideration, and that the memorialists were favoured with an endorsement which is herein enclosed. And, therefore, your Lordship's memorialists beg leave to bring to your Lordship's notice the under-mentioned circumstances which will not fail to convince your Lordship of the special reasons which exist, in the case of your memorialists, for their being conferred with a more suitable stipend than that the Madras Government have been pleased to confer on them as proposed by the Government Agent at Chepauk, who does not seem to have brought to notice of the Honourable Madras Government their high connexion and their just right for a more suitable stipend.

Marked A.

2. That your Lordship's memorialists are the great-grandchildren of a Sovereign of the Carnatic, viz., Nawab Oomduth-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor, *and his only surviving grandchildren*; that as such, they respectfully submit, they are fairly entitled to a special consideration superior to that which influences Government in continuing the allowances of Carnatic stipendiaries generally.

3. That memorialists' grandfather, Shah Savar Jung Bahadoor, one of the sons of the Nawab Oomduth-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor, was in the receipt of a stipend of Rupees 10,000 per annum, and that for the memorialists to be conferred with so small and insignificant reduced pension of only Rupees 27 and odd for the support of the three of the memorialists, thus giving them in average a stipend of 9 Rupees each per mensem, is just placing them in a very low estimation of the other Carnatic stipendiaries who cannot claim an equal rivalry with them.

4. That, though your Lordship's memorialists are the direct and lineal descendants of the Nawab Oomduth-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor, they have not been treated under the principles laid down in Article 9 of the Treaty of 1801, and Lord Clive's Minute of the same year. In that it is stated that the late Honourable East India Company engage themselves to grant *suitable allowances* for the respective maintenance of the members of the families of the Carnatic Nawabs.

5. That in this interval memorialists, whose only prospect of support was the pension of their mother during her life-time, have been brought after her decease to the greatest want, and in these hard times the small sums they received as pensions are scarcely sufficient to provide themselves with a bare maintenance, whilst they have to keep up decency, much less respectability, in a manner suitable to their rank and dignity.

6. That, in several ordinary instances relating to Carnatic Stipendiaries not connected with the royal houses of the Carnatic, Madras Government have been pleased to continue the allowances of deceased stipendiaries in a large proportion than has been sanctioned in your memorialists' case, and that, when Madras Government have been so generous to such a class, your Lordship's memorialists humbly submit that *a fortiori* they deserve at the hands of Government higher consideration.

7. That your Lordship's memorialists beg leave to cite numerous instances in which the Madras Government have been so good as to sanction the continuance at the rate of two-thirds of the allowances of demised stipendiaries, and they believe it will suffice to name the most recent ruling. In their order in the case of the members of the family of Abdool Mooneem Khan Bahadoor, the son of Khana Jahan Khan, a nephew of His Highness Nawab Wallajah who received an allowance of Rupees 1,000 per mensem, the Madras Government granted two-thirds of the allowance of the deceased Abdool Mooneem Khan Bahadoor. On his demise the Government Agent recommended to Government only one-third of his stipend to be continued to his children, but the Government were pleased to sanction two-thirds to them.

8. That your Lordship will observe that to the grandchildren of the nephew of Wallajah your Excellency was so generous as to grant two-thirds of their father's allowance, while to the memorialists, the great grandchildren in a direct line of a Sovereign of the Carnatic, only one-third of their deceased mother's allowance has been awarded.

9. That your Lordship will also be pleased to observe that the reduced amount granted to the memorialists out of the deceased's stipend was not in accordance to the instructions of the late Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 11th March 1846, paragraph 14, who distinctly lay down the rule that just such portion only as was used on account of the personal expenses of the deceased incumbent should be resumed, and the remainder continued to the other members of the family.

10. That your Lordship's memorialists being infants, and having no means to support and to educate themselves, and also to provide for their future settlement in life, they will require a much larger sum for each of themselves than has been awarded to them by Government.

11. That, as the Madras Government and the Government of India have failed to render justice to your Lordship's memorialists, and as they have none but your Lordship from whose gracious hands alone they can expect justice, they leave their pitiful case for your Lordship in Council's benevolent consideration.

12. And your Lordship's memorialists therefore pray that your Lordship will take the same into special consideration and be graciously pleased to issue orders to the Madras Government to be justly pleased to augment the amount to any reasonable amount your Lordship may deem just and proper; for which they, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

MADRAS,
*28th July* 1871.

(Signed) MAHOMED KHADER HOOSSAIN, on behalf of FATIMA BEGUM, ABDOOL HADY SAIB, and RAHEEM-OO-NISSA BEGUM, grandchildren of Shah Savar Jung Bahadoor.

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No. 18. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, dated Ootacamund, 13th September 1871, No. 283.

I am directed to forward a memorial, addressed to the Secretary of State for India, on behalf of the children of the late Shurf-oon-Nissa Begum, claiming a higher rate of pension than that awarded to them by this Government on their mother's death. The decision of this Government appears to have been approved by the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

G. O., 19th Oct. 1870, No. 329.

2. Copy of the orders passed in the case is herewith forwarded.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 19. Read the following letter from the Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Chepauk, 4th September 1871, No. 211:—

With reference to the orders of Government as per margin, I beg to submit Progressive List, No. 79, of twenty-one new pensioners whose claims have been received and inquired into on the ground of hereditary service, &c., and whose pensions amount to Rupees 76-15-0 per mensem.

From Govt. of India, No. 4644, 8th Sept. 1856, para. 18.
Do: do. ,, 4780, 17th ,, 1856, para. 10.
E. M. C., No. 100, 29th January 1857.
,, ,, 238, 19th March ,,
,, ,, 244, 24th ,, ,,
,, ,, 567, 23rd July ,,
,, ,, 975, 18th Nov. ,,
,, ,, 9, 11th January 1862.

2. Out of the 124 claims* that still remained to be disposed of in March 1870, thirty have been examined, and there remain ninety-four for inquiry.

* Government Agent's letter to Chief Secretary, No. 71, dated 8th March 1870, paragraph 2.

No. 20. ORDER THEREON, 13th September 1871, No. 286.

His Excellency the Governor in Council approves and sanctions the grant of the pensions assigned to the twenty-one persons whose names are entered in the list received with the foregoing letter, amounting to Rupees (76-15-0) seventy-six and Annas fifteen per mensem.

2. It is observed that ninety-four claims still remain to be disposed of.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

No. 21. Read the following letter from Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and CO., Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 6th September 1871:—

We have the honour to forward copy of letter, dated 1st instant, received by us from His Excellency Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., Dewan of Travancore, and to request that you will kindly afford us, if possible, the information therein asked for, regarding the boundary line between the States of Travancore and Cochin.

2. We are prepared to discharge any expenses that may be incurred in making search, &c., for the desired information.

From Sir T. MADAVA ROW, K.C.S.I., Dewan of Travancore, to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and CO., dated Trevandrum, 1st September 1871, No. 3447-R.

I have received the copies of the Map of Central and North Travancore which you lately forwarded to Trevandrum under instructions from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. These were lithographed from the Great Trigonometrical Map prepared by Lieutenants Ward and Connor, under orders from the British Government, between the years 1816 and 1820.

In connexion with certain territorial disputes between Travancore and Cochin, I wish to ascertain upon what data Messrs. Ward and Connor determined the boundary line between the two States; whether at the time of their survey any boundary disputes did exist, and, if so, how those disputes were then adjusted, so as to have enabled them to lay down the boundary line. It is possible that correspondence may have passed at the time between these two officers, and either the British Resident or their official superiors at Madras. A copy of this correspondence would be very acceptable to me, and I request you will be good enough to address the Secretary to the Madras Government, Public Works Department, or other authority in whose office the above correspondence may be recorded with a view to my being furnished with a copy, for which I shall be very much obliged.

You may pay any charges that may be incurred in searching the records and making the copies.

As it is of importance to me to obtain the copies as early as possible, I shall thank you to take immediate action in the matter, and so soon as the copies are ready, to forward them to me by post at the expense of His Highness the Maharajah's Government.

I shall be glad to hear from you by telegraph as to your success.

No. 22. To Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and CO., Madras, dated Ootacamund, 14th September 1871, No. 287.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter, dated the 6th instant, I have the honour to forward to you, for transmission to Sir Madava Row, copy of extract of records which relate to the survey of the Travancore and Cochin States which was commenced under Lieutenant Ward in 1818.

2. I have been unable to trace from the records connected with the survey "the data upon which Messrs. Ward and Connor determined the boundary line between the two States, whether at the time of their survey any boundary disputes did exist, and if so, how these disputes were then adjusted, so as to have enabled them to lay down the boundary line."

3. From the instructions given to Lieutenant Ward, it will be seen that he was referred to the Resident of Travancore for all information regarding the boundaries of the Travancore State. The inquiries made by Lieutenant Ward, the information given him from time to time by the Resident, and the disputes regarding boundaries which may have occurred at the commencement and during the survey between the States of Travancore and Cochin will most probably be found in the records of the Travancore Residency.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 23. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 10th August 1871, No. 12 (Political):—

I transmit, herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, copy of a despatch* which I have addressed to the Government of India, on the subject of the memorial of Mahomed Abdullah Khan, a Carnatic Stipendiary.

* No. 95, dated 10th August 1871.

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Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 10th August 1871, No. 95 (Political).

I have had before me in Council the Foreign letter of Your Excellency's Government, No. 103, of the 23rd June 1871, with enclosed correspondence, relative to the claim of Mahomed Abdullah Khan, a Carnatic Stipendiary, to receive a higher rate of pension.

2. It appears that the claimant's family have been treated with very exceptional liberality, in which Abdullah Khan has fully participated, and I concur in opinion with your Excellency and the Madras Government that his case is not one which merits any further indulgence.

3. A copy of this despatch has been forwarded to the Government of Madras.

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No. 24. ORDER THEREON, 14th September 1871, No. 288.

To be recorded.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

No. 25. Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Simla, 31st August 1871, Circular No. 18 :—

In continuation of my Circular, No. 3, dated 4th January 1870, I am directed by the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to request that, when the death of a Member of the Order is reported, the date (day, month, and year) and place of death may be stated for the purpose of registration in the records of the Order.

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No. 26. ORDER THEREON, 16th September 1871, No. 290.

To be recorded.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 27 Read the following translation of a letter from the Provisional Governor of the French Settlements in India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Madras, dated Pondicherry, 8th September 1871, No. 21 :—

The extraordinary payments which have been made by the Colony in the current quarter, both for the demands on account of immigration and for those of the ships of war in the roads, have considerably diminished the cash in the Pondicherry Treasury. In this situation I have thought that I might venture to have recourse to your Excellency with a request that you will be so good as to direct that the sum of 50,000 Sicca Rupees, forming the half of the third instalment of the annual payments due to France by the British Government, may be paid at Cuddalore to the Treasurer of the French Establishments in India before the expiration of the quarter, *i. e.*, on the 25th or 26th September at the latest, being the period at which this money will become absolutely necessary to ensure the discharge of our obligations.

2. Instructions having been given in your Excellency's letter of the 23rd January last, No. 25, enabling me to obtain from the Collector of South Arcot, in four equal instalments, the additional lakh deducted from the annual payment for Bengal; I request you also to direct the payment of that at the same time.

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No. 28. ORDER THEREON, 21st September 1871, No. 289.

The Accountant-General is requested to take the necessary steps to comply with the request contained in the foregoing letter.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

No. 28-A. To His Excellency M. MICHEAUX, Provisional Governor of the French Settlements in India, dated Ootacamund, 21st September 1871, No. 294.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter, dated the 8th instant, No. 21, and to acquaint you that the Accountant-General, Madras, has been instructed to comply with the request contained therein.

Accept, Sir, &c.,

(Signed) NAPIER.

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No. 29. Read the following letter from the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Colombo, 18th August 1871, No. 27 :—

From Chief Secy. to Govt., Madras, No. 233, July 14th, 1869.
To do. ,, 77, Dec. 29th, ,,
From do. ,, 374, Nov. 23rd, 1870.
To do. ,, 374, Jan. 22nd, 1871.

With reference to former correspondence on the subject noted in the margin I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Auditor-General of Ceylon reporting the result of the inquiries made by him regarding the Kandyan Pensioners of the Ceylon Government on his recent visit to Madras.

2. I enclose also for convenience of reference a summary of the proposals contained in this report.

3. To the letter of the Auditor-General are appended two lists—No. 1, of forty-eight pensioners, relatives to the Royal family, drawing Rupees 15,139-13-0 per annum; No. 2, of ninety-nine pensioners, non-relatives, drawing Rupees 6,015-8-0 per annum. It is proposed, as regards List No. 2, that six first lives on it be allowed to die out, and, on becoming reduced by one-third as second lives, that the reduced pensions be commuted at ten years' purchase; that the pension of one of the servants of the ex-Queen be also commuted on the same terms on the death of the Queen; and that the remaining ninety-two pensions be commuted at once at ten years' purchase.

4. As regards List No. 1 it is proposed that a reserved list be framed of those most closely related to the Kandyan Dynasty; that the rules as respects further reduction and termination of pensions be not enforced in these cases, but that the rule as to one heir be rigorously enforced; that the list be composed of twelve pensioners named in the letter of the Auditor-General; that commutation in these cases be not permitted unless reasonable prospect be shown of pensioner not again becoming dependent on the Ceylon Government, except in the case of two individuals, whose pensions it is suggested might at once be commuted at sixteen years' purchase.

5. In respect to the remaining thirty-six pensioners on List No. 1 it is proposed that the rules as to reduction on each life and final extinction with third life be adhered to; that commutation be not made compulsory with them, but that they be allowed to commute if they wish, and if, in the case of second lives, the heirs consent, the rate being calculated on an average age, according to the table submitted by Mr. Morris, Government Agent at Tanjore, annexed to your letter, No. 374, of the 23rd November last.

6. It is recommended further that school fees to the amount of Rupees 100 per annum be paid by this Government for the education of the children of the pensioners.

7. That a more comfortable house be provided for the ex-Queen, and that her debts, amounting to about Rupees 8,000, be paid by this Government, her pension being reduced by Rupees 540 per annum.

8. The report of the Auditor-General has received the careful consideration of this Government, and they have approved of the several recommendations made by him. Before, however, taking any further proceedings in the matter, I am directed to request that you will be good enough, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, to favour this Government with the views of the Madras Government on the sufficiency and fairness of the proposed settlement.

9. The individual cases of the Kandyan Pensioners who have addressed petitions to this Government will form the subject of separate communications to you.

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*Summary of Recommendations.*

| | Per Annum. RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| List No. 1 of Relatives contains 48 Pensioners drawing ... | 15,139 | 13 | 0 |
| ,, ,, 2 of Non-relatives ,, 99 ,, ,, ... | 6,015 | 8 | 0 |
| Total... 147 Total... | 21,155 | 5 | 0 |

The proposals as regards List No. 2 are—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1.) That six first lives in it, drawing Rupees 30-5-6 per month, be allowed to die out, and, on becoming reduced by one-third as second lives to Rupees 20-3-8, be commuted at ten years' purchase. These six pensions will, therefore, be commuted eventually for ... | 2,427 | 8 | 0 |
| (2.) That Mudulgivi, a second life drawing 14 Rupees per month, be commuted on death of the Queen at ten years' purchase ... | 1,680 | 0 | 0 |
| (3.) And that the remaining 92 lives, drawing pensions of Rupees 5,490-14-0 per annum, be commuted at once for ten years' purchase ... | 54,908 | 12 | 0 |
| Ninety-nine pensioners, drawing Rupees 6,015-8-0 a year, will thus be got rid of for ... | 59,016 | 4 | 0 |

The proposals as regards List No. 1 are as follow :—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1.) A reserved list to be framed of those most closely related to the Kandyan Dynasty. The rules as regards further reduction and termination of pensions not to be enforced in those cases ; the terminable pensions, in short, being converted into grants in perpetuity, the rule as to one heir being, however, rigorously enforced. This list to be composed of twelve pensioners at present drawing Rupees 623-15-4 per month, or Rupees 7,487-8-0 per annum. Commutation in these cases not to be permitted unless reasonable prospect be shown of pensioner not again becoming dependent on Ceylon Government. Sixteen years' purchase is suggested for two of the pensioners in this revised list. The whole at that rate would amount to ... | 1,19,792 | 0 | 0 |

(2.) There remains in this list 36 pensioners drawing Rupees 637-11-1 per month, or Rupees 7,652-5-0 per annum, as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 first lives drawing Rupees | 182 | 3 | 7 | per month. |
| 25 second ,, ,, ,, | 401 | 12 | 10 | ,, |
| 4 third ,, ,, ,, | 53 | 10 | 8 | ,, |
| 36 Total .. | 637 | 11 | 1 | |

It is proposed that the seven first lives be not commuted till they lapse to second lives, when they will be reduced by one-third to Rupees 121-7-9 per month, it being proposed that the rules as to reduction on each life and final extinction with third life be adhered to in these thirty-six cases. There will then be for commutation—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32 second lives drawing Rupees | 523 | 4 | 7 |
| 4 third ,, ,, ,, | 53 | 10 | 8 |
| 36 Total... | 576 | 15 | 3 |

It is proposed not to make commutation compulsory with these thirty-six pensioners, but to allow them to commute *if they wish*, and if, in the case of second lives, the heirs consent, it is suggested the rate should be calculated on an average age according to the table submitted by Mr. Morris.

The average age of the present twenty-five second lives is forty-four, which by Mr. Morris' table would give ten years' purchase and say two years for the reversion, together twelve years' purchase. The average age of the four third lives is thirty-four, which would give eleven years' purchase.

The cost of commuting these thirty-six pensions would be as follows :—

| | Monthly. RS. | A. | P. | Per annum. RS. | A. | P. | | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 second lives ...... | 523 | 4 | 7 | 6,279 | 7 | 0 | × 12 = ... ... | 75,353 | 4 | 0 |
| 4 third ,, ...... | 53 | 10 | 8 | 644 | 0 | 0 | × 11 = ... ... | 7,084 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 pensions drawing | 6,923 | 7 | 0 | for | | | ... ... ... ... ... ... | 82,437 | 4 | 0 |
| Lapsed... | 728 | 14 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| | 7,652 | 5 | 0 | | | | | | | |

The effect on the two lists (1 and 2) would then stand thus—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 135 pensions drawing Rs. | 13,667 | 13 | 0 | per annum, would be got rid of for Rs. 1,41,453-8-0. |
| 12 ,, ,, ,, | 7,487 | 8 | 0 | ,, to be continued in perpetuity. |
| 147 Total... | 21,155 | 5 | 0 | |

If the twelve pensions above were eventually commuted for sixteen years' purchase they would amount to Rupees 1,19,792, and the whole question would thus be disposed of for about Rupees 2,61,245, or a little over £26,000.

The report recommending further—

(1.) That school fees, about Rupees 100 per annum, be paid for the pensioners' children ;

(2.) That a better house be hired for the Queen ; and

(3.) That her debts, Rupees 8,000, be paid, and the pension reduced to her and her heirs by Rupees 540 per annum. This would only be commuting so much of her pension at a little less than fifteen years' purchase.

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No. 30. ORDER THEREON, 21st September 1871, No. 295.

Referred to the Collectors of North Arcot and Madura and the Government Agent at Tanjore for an early expression of opinion on the arrangement proposed by the Ceylon Government.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

No. 31. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 15th August 1871, No. 13 (Political) :—

I have attentively considered in Council the memorials of Shahar Banoo Begum transmitted to me in your letters, Nos. 6 and 8, dated the 22nd March and 28th April, respectively, relative to the succession to the Jaghire of Bunganapillay in Kurnool.

2. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion, on the facts before them, that you have arrived at a correct decision in this matter.

3. It will afford them pleasure to learn that the family accept Futtch Ali as their head, and that he, on his side, has made a suitable provision for its members.

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No. 32. ORDER THEREON, 22nd September 1871, No. 296.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Despatch be furnished to the Collector of Kurnool, with a view to his communicating the decision of the Secretary of State for India to Shahar Banoo Begum.

2. Mr. Chase will furnish the information required in paragraph 3 of the Despatch.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 33. Read the following letter from the Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George dated Chepauk, 14th September 1871, No. 245 :—

I have the honour to forward, for submission to, and sanction by, Government, three lists, in duplicate, of petty claims, as per margin, against the estate of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, which have been investigated and found to be correct.

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| List No. 6 of Bukshegherry Department....... | 199 | 3 | 10 |
| ,, ,, 9 of Mirsamani-i-Huzoor ,, ...... | 434 | 9 | 0 |
| ,, ,, 8 of Mirsamani Durbar portion of five lakhs........................ | 568 | 2 | 6 |
| Total... | 1,201 | 15 | 4 |

2. The claims are five in number, and amount to Rupees (1,201-15-4) one thousand two hundred and one, Annas fifteen, and Pice four. This amount is included in the Agency Budget for 1871-72.

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No. 34. ORDER THEREON, 25th September 1871, No. 297.

Sanctioned.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

No. 35. Read the following letter from the Officiating Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Vallam, 12th September 1871, No. 142:—

With reference to the Order of Government, dated 14th August 1871, No. 247, I have the honour to forward, herewith, a memorial from Her Highness Sanbhagyavathy Seeranjevee Vejia Mohunna Mukta Boyee Ammanee Rajai Sahib, daughter of His late Highness Seevajee, Rajah of Tanjore, claiming for herself the vacant musnud of Kolapur, and request that you will be good enough to cause the same to be forwarded to the Bombay Government.

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To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I.,
*Governor in Council of Fort St. David, Bombay.*

The memorial of Her Highness SANBHAGYAVATHY SEERANJEVEE VEJIA MOHUNNA MUKTA BOYEE AMMANEE RAJAI SAHIB, daughter of His late Highness Seevajee, Maharajah of Tanjore.

YOUR MEMORIALIST PRAYS,

That, before setting forth her claims to the vacant musnud of Kolapur, your Memorialist has to thank your Excellency and the Bombay Government for their kind condescension in furnishing her the opportunity of setting forth her claims.

2. That your Memorialist is of royal descent, being the only surviving daughter of His Highness Maharajah Seevajee; that Seevajee's ancestors were once Sovereigns of the rich territories of Tanjore with many Native and European Princes subject to their authority as tributaries; that treaties of amity were drawn up between the ancestors of your Memorialist and your Madras Government; that their late Highnesses Surfojee and Seevajee during their lifetime were always recognized as independent Princes and of their free will ceded their territories to the Madras Government, are patent facts known to your Excellency.

3. That your Memorialist as a descendant of His late Highness Seevajee, born to his Crown Ranee, Her Highness M. Sythemba Boyee Sahib, is closely connected with the first Mahratta Princes, tracing her connexion, as borne out by the pages of Indian History, to the Rana of Oodipur, thus—

*The Mahratta Family Chettrias.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Rana of | Oodipur. |
| 2. Babji | Bhouslay. |
| 3. Maloje. | |
| 4. Shahajee. | |
| 5. Seevajee. | 1627. |

| *Kingdom of Sattara.* | *Kingdom of Tanjore.* | *Kingdom of Kolapur.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Seevajee. | 1. Ekkojee Rajah. | 1. Rajah Ram. |
| 2. Sumbhojee. | 2. Shahajee Rajah. | 2. Sumbhojee. |
| 3. Shahajee. | 3. Surbhojee Rajah. | 3. Seevajee. |
| 4. Ram Rajah. | 4. Tookojee Rajah. | 4. Shahajee. |
| 5. Shahajee. | 5. Bava Sahib Rajah. | 5. Seevajee. |
| | 6. Soojan Boyee Ranee. | 6. Adopted. |
| | 7. Purtabsing Rajah. | |
| | 8. Tooljajee Rajah. | |
| | 9. Surfojee Rajah. | |
| | 10. Seevajee Rajah. | |
| | 11. The present Princess, Memorialist. | |

4. That your Memorialist's ancestors were compelled by family dissensions to leave their mother country, and divided themselves into three branches, and founded the mighty Dynasties of Sattara, Tanjore, and Kolapur, and, though Indian History is silent, the Mahratta Histories still extant and in the possession of your Memorialist have recorded the rise and fall of these Empires.

5. That Prince Shahajee, the fourth from the Rana of Oodipur, of the great Mahratta family, had two sons, Seevajee Ral and Ekkojee Rajah Chethrapatty; of these Seevajee (Er.) founded the kingdom of Sattara, Rajah Ram (the son of do.) the kingdom of Kolapur, and Ekkojee the kingdom of Tanjore.

6. That your Memorialist is the eleventh in descent from Ekkojee of the Rajahs of Tanjore, of close affinity as niece to Rajah Ram, the first Rajah of Kolapur, and by direct descent cousin to Seevajee, the last Rajah of Kolapur, the late deceased Rajah being a collateral branch, and not of lineal descent, but an adopted son.

7. That your Memorialist, apart from relationship by consanguinity to the Royal family of Kolapur, is further connected matrimonially, your Memorialist's consort is His Highness Rajah Sakkaram Sahib, being of the Royal family of Kolapur, as stated also in Mr. Forbes' letter to the Madras Government when Resident at Tanjore, so that your Memorialist has a double claim—the claim of consanguinity and of matrimonial affinity.

8. That these are facts that can be established by records to be found in the archives of both the Madras and Bombay Government and the state papers of Tanjore and Kolapur, to which records your Memorialist calls the attention of your Government.

9. That further information would be afforded your Excellency by your Memorialist's agent, who will shortly arrive in Bombay.

10. Your Memorialist will ever pray.

TANJORE PALACE,
*9th September* 1871.

(Signed in Mahratta,)
*H. H. Princess of Tanjore.*

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No. 36. ORDER THEREON, 25th September 1871, No. 298.

The memorial received with this letter will be forwarded to the Government of Bombay.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 37. To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Ootacamund, 25th September 1871, No. 299.

Your letter, dated the 26th July last, No. 3881, having been communicated to Her Highness Kamachee Boye Sahiba of Tanjore, I am directed to transmit, for the consideration of the Government of Bombay, a memorial* from Her Highness Sanbhagyavathy Seeranjevee Vejia Mohunna Mukta Boyee Ammanee Rajai Sahib, daughter of His late Highness Seevajee, Rajah of Tanjore, claiming for herself the vacant musnud of Kolapur.

* Dated 9th September 1871.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

No. 38. Read the following letter from CASIM JUNG BAHADOOR, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 22nd August 1871.

With profound respect, I beg to enclose a triplicate copy of a memorial to the address of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, and to request you will be graciously pleased to forward it on with such recommendation as you may deem proper.

2. For which act of kindness I shall ever be thankful.

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To

THE RIGHT HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The humble memorial of KASIM JUNG BAHADOOR, late Military Paymaster of His Highness the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

MOST HUMBLY SHOWETH,

That your Memorialist is encouraged to appeal to your Lordship by the humane and generous consideration which your Lordship in Council has evinced for the servants of His late Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic, and he is confident that, upon a proper investigation, your Lordship will be pleased to admit his claim to the allowance hereunder mentioned.

2. That, when the late Nawab of the Carnatic died in October 1855, the Honourable Court, with a view that the extinction of the *musnud* may not press hard upon his servants, ordered the Local Government to take into consideration the claims of all the Chief Officers and servants of the Circar, whereupon a list was furnished and sanctioned by the Government, in which the name of the Memorialist was excluded on the ground that his father Madar-ool-Omra Bahadoor, Dewan of the Durbar, would support him. This he submits was very unjust.

3. Finding that he was unreasonably excluded from the List of Chief Officers he submitted a memorial to Government, and requested the Acting Government Agent, Major P. T. Snow, to forward it to Government, so that he may be recognized as a Chief Officer on the grounds distinctly set forth in his application; but the Agent returned it with the endorsement noted on the margin, from which it will be observed that the Agent does not deny the validity of his claim.

> No. 1484.
>
> The Assistant Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends has the honour in returning, duly endorsed, Kasim Jung Bahadoor's letter to the address of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and to state that he is precluded from forwarding the same by Extract Minutes, No. 1075, dated 24th December 1857; neither does the Assistant Government Agent consider the present time an appropriate one in itself to apply for a pension. As the petitioner's father Madar-ool-Omra Bahadoor has lately asked Government to extend the grant of his pension to his heirs for three generations, a request, which, if granted, will, irrespective of the rules allowing hereditary service, be productive of benefit to Kasim Jung Bahadoor.
>
> (Signed) P. T. SNOW,
> *Actg. Govt. Agent.*
>
> *29th September* 1859.

4. Upon the refusal of Government to admit his father's claim to continue the pension to his family, after his death, for three lives, Memorialist submitted several memorials to the Local Government to inquire into his claim from the Government Agent, and grant him a similar pension like other Chief Officers of the Carnatic Circar, but the Local Government declined to accede to his request simply upon the ground that his name was not included in the revised List of Chief Officers of the Carnatic Circar.

5. In reply to the said endorsement, Memorialist respectfully begs to state that, for the reason assigned in paragraph 2 of his memorial, the Government Agent intentionally omitted his

name in the said list, on the assumption that his father would support him, notwithstanding that sufficient proof exists to consider your Memorialist as such, for he holds a commission like those on the list.

6. Your Memorialist briefly gives the details of his case which are as follow :—In 1845 your Memorialist was entertained in the service of His Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic, and gradually promoted to the rank of Military Paymaster, and a Commission had been granted to him by His Highness to that effect, copy of which, marked A, accompanies this memorial, with its translation.

7. With regard to Memorialist's rank and position in the late Carnatic Durbar, he begs to submit that, on every public occasion, he took his seat with the Military Commissioned Officers by the side of the throne, immediately below the Commissary-General, Mohtami Mood Dowlah Bahadoor, who was allowed to sit on the Chair No. 4 as per margin, but Subadars and Jemadars who were under his immediate orders (*vide* List B.) were not allowed chairs in the presence of His late Highness, notwithstanding the latter were considered as Chief Officers by the then Government Agent, and full pensions have been granted to them ; while Memorialist, who is a respectable officer and superior in rank and position, has been precluded from enjoying that privilege to which he is reasonably entitled.

1. Bukshee-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, Head of the Forces.
2. Salar-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, " " "
3. Shajee-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, " " Body Guard.
4. Mohtami Mood Dowlah Bahadoor, Commissary-General.
5. *Kasim Jung Bahadoor, Paymaster of the Forces.

* Memorialist.

8. Your Memorialist further begs to add that Races-ool-Omra Bahadoor, son of Dabeer-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, was also excluded from the said list on the same ground, viz., that he must look to his father for support, but subsequently, upon Government referring his claim to the Agency, he was considered as a Chief Officer, and full pension has been allowed to him, while your Memorialist's case has neither been inquired into by the Agent nor by the Government.

9. Under these circumstances, your Memorialist humbly and earnestly prays that your Lordship in Council will not consider his claim barred on account of the omission of his name in the List of Chief Officers submitted to Government, because the omission was based improperly on no authority whatever, but on the mere supposition that his father, who was then a very aged man, would support him. If your Lordship will kindly look into the nature and validity of his claim, you will no doubt come to a conclusion that, while all his brother officers who held Commission, and even those inferior to him in rank who held no Commission, have been considered as Chief Officers and full pension respectively granted to them, your Memorialist is the only person that is denied his right ; consequently your Memorialist is confident that your Lordship's Government will not ignore his prayer, which is that your Lordship will be graciously pleased to authorize this Local Government to reckon him as a Chief Officer and to grant him a full-rate pension in lieu of the half hereditary pension he now receives since the demise of his father Madar-ool-Omra Bahadoor, late Dewan of the Carnatic.

And, as in duty bound, your Lordship's Memorialist will ever pray.

MADRAS, 22*nd August* 1871.

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No. 39. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Ootacamund, 25th September 1871, No. 301.

I am directed to forward, for transmission to the Secretary of State, a memorial from Kasim Jung Bahadoor, son of the late Madar-ool-Omra, Dewan of the Carnatic, claiming a pension equivalent to his full salary, on the ground that he was a Chief Officer of the Carnatic Circar. This pretension has been several times rejected by

this Government since 1857, when a final revised list of the Chief Officers not containing his name was approved.

2. The assertion of the Memorialist, that his request to be included among the Chief Officers was refused on the ground that his father would support him, is refuted by the following extract from the Government Agent's letter, dated 6th November 1857, No. 319, on which Government acted in framing the revised list:—"I was not able and I am not able to recommend him" (memorialist) "as a Chief Officer, as I consider him a very subordinate one. He was returned, in 1855, by the Dewan of the Durbar, as Paymaster in the Bukshegherry, in which two of the Chief Officers received Rupees 400 each, one person received Rupees 250, and a person on Rupees 80 a month can scarcely be considered a Chief Officer."

3. The Memorialist was not pensioned till his father's death, because his personal service was not sufficient to entitle him to pension. On his father's death he became entitled to count ancestral service, and was accordingly allowed a half-pay pension.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 40. Read the following letter from the Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Chepauk, 22nd September 1871, No. 252:—

Proceedings of Government, No. 227, dated 29th July 1870, sanctioned a bonus of Rupees 198-12-0 to Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 2539, Abdool Khader, a permanent resident of North Arcot; but it having been reported here that he died on the 14th idem, his commutation was not issued, pending a reference to the Collector of North Arcot, who has reported that he died on the 14th August 1870; and, as his death was subsequent to the sanction of Government, I have, therefore, the honour to request that the payment may be made to his heirs out of the Budget allotment for that purpose for 1871-72.

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No. 41. ORDER THEREON, 29th September 1871, No. 304.

The Governor in Council sanctions the payment to the heirs of the late Carnatic Stipendiary Abdool Khader of the sum of Rupees 198-12-0 referred to in the foregoing letter.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

No. 42. Read the following letter from the Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Chepauk, 20th September 1871, No. 249:—

I have the honour to submit the following claim for the orders of Government.

2. In 1828, the Carnatic Sirkar granted to Salar-ool-Moolk Bahadoor Rupees 40 per mensem for his life. Of this sum, Rupees 30 were for his own use, and Rupees 10 for the support of two Hurrums of his deceased father, called Sakeena Bee and Nowshoba. Salar-ool-Moolk died in July 1866, and his stipend has lapsed. Of the two women supported from it, one, Nowshoba, left the Moolk's house during his life-time, thereby forfeiting her claim to support. The other, Sakeena Bee, was in his house, and receiving her sub-share, up to the time of his death. She now claims continuation to her of her sub-share of Rupees 5 per mensem, to which she is entitled. I beg, therefore, to submit her claim for the consideration of Government. Her share is due from the date of the Moolk's death, viz., 26th July 1866.

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No. 43. ORDER THEREON, 29th September 1871, No. 305.

The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the grant to Sakeena Bee of an allowance of Rupees (5) five per mensem from the 26th July 1866, the date of Salar-ool-Moolk Bahadoor's death.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 44. Read the following letter from the Government Agent, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Chepauk, 14th September 1871, No. 241 :—

I have the honour to submit to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the names of the Carnatic Stipendiaries named on the list, overleaf, who desire the equivalents of their stipends.

2. These Stipendiaries draw their respective stipends under the orders of Government quoted opposite their names in that list, and I have the honour to recommend compliance with their several requests, and furnish the amount of equivalent they can claim.

| Nos. | Names. | Authority. | Age. | Amount per mensem. RS. | A. | P. | Amount per annum. RS. | A. | P. | Value of one Rupee per annum. | Bonus. RS. | A. | P. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Noor Boye ... ... ... ... | Letter from the Hon. S. R. Lushington, dated 20th November 1829. ... ... ... | 68 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 252 | 0 | 0 | These commutations are in accordance with paragraph 4 of Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 22nd June 1860, No. 15, and Orders of Government, Nos. 2635 (Petition), and 200, Political, dated 11th November 1863, and 14th August 1865. |
| 196-D | Rahat-oo-Nissa ... ... ... | Procs. of Govt., No. 44, of 26th Feb 1867... | 56 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 624 | 0 | 0 | |
| 324 | Dildar Banoo ... ... ... | E. M. C., 18th May 1847 ... ... ... ... | 66 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 180 | 0 | 0 | |
| 359-A | Fatimah Begum ... ... ... | Do. 14th January 1859, No. 7 ... ... | 53 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1,080 | 0 | 0 | |
| 438 | Ameer Ally ... ... ... ... | Do. 29th March 1853... ... ... ... | 29 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 11½ | 276 | 0 | 0 | |
| 453-F | Kurim Bibi ... ... ... ... | Procs. of Govt., No. 268, of 14th Aug. 1869. | 46 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 9½ | 399 | 0 | 0 | |
| 712 | Mehdi Begum ... ... ... | E. M. C., 9th May 1849 ... ... ... ... | 72 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 300 | 0 | 0 | |
| 806 | Khoodrut Ally ... ... ... | E. M. of the Hon. the Governor in Council, dated 14th February 1826 ... ... ... | 59 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 960 | 0 | 0 | |
| 875 | Shaherbanoo... ... ... ... | E. M. C., 27th September 1844 ... ... ... | 36 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 10½ | 630 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1215 | Syed Shah Ally ... ... ... | Do. 14th March 1843, No. 101... ... | 46 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 98 | 8 | 0 | 9½ | 935 | 12 | 0 | |
| 1672 | Ummath-oon-Nissa ... ... | Do. 19th ,, 1857, ,, 230... ... | 72 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 300 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1704 | Ghouse Bee... ... ... ... | Do. ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ... | 41 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 420 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2805 | Abool Hussain ... ... ... | Do. 22nd ,, 1858, ,, 197... ... | 76 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 450 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2823 | Abdoor Rahman ... ... ... | Do. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ... | 60 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 240 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2868 | Mirza Rowshen Bukht Bahadoor ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ... | 68 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 720 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3314 | Syed Baha-oo-Deen ... ... | Do. 9th June 1858, No. 374 ... ... | 73 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 600 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3454 | Syed Aubid Hoossain ... ... | Do. ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ... | 47 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 9½ | 399 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3547 | Syed Vullee Oollah ... ... | Do. 23rd July 1857, No. 567 ... ... | 60 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 315 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4597 | Mahomed Yakoob ... ... ... | Procs. of Govt., 18th March 1870, No. 101... | 43 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 360 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4604 | Gholam Mahomed ... ... ... | ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... | 38 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 10½ | 441 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4611 | Somy ... ... ... ... ... | ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... | 62 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 168 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total... | 10,049, | 12 | 0 | |

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount sanctioned for the commutation of the 1801 and 1855 stipends. | 25,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount of list now submitted ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,049 | 12 | 0 |
| Amount still available... | 14,950 | 4 | 0 |

GOVERNMENT AGENT'S OFFICE,
14*th September* 1871.

(Signed) R. S. WILSON,
*Government Agent.*

No. 45. ORDER THEREON, 29th September 1871, No. 306.

Sanctioned.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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No. 46. Read the following letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trevandrum, 22nd September 1871, No. 65:—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, copies of correspondence noted in the margin, regarding a territorial dispute on the Malabar and Cochin boundary.

From Dewan of Cochin, to Resident, No. 677, dated 14th Sept. 1871.
From Resident, to Collector of Malabar, No. 545, dated 22nd Sept. 1871.

2. I am causing thorough inquiry as to whether the boundaries between British and Cochin territories require definite settlement at any other points, and hope to address Government very shortly on the subject.

3. Meantime I hope that Government will approve of the issue of strict orders against entry on the disputed tract immediately under notice until the boundary has been settled by representatives of both sides.

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From the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Trevandrum, 22nd September 1871, No. 545.

I have the honour to send copy of a letter from the Dewan of Cochin, No. 677, of the 14th instant, regarding alleged aggression by certain persons in Malabar on Cochin territory. I have not Captain Arthur's map on my records, and cannot trace the names mentioned by the Dewan on the maps I have.

2. As there is evident uncertainty about the boundary line, or at any rate decided difference of opinion about it, I am strongly of opinion that measures should be at once taken to prevent felling in the disputed tract till the boundary can be settled by representatives of the British and Cochin Governments.

3. I trust you will see fit to issue strict orders preventing the felling of any more trees or removal of the logs already felled from the tract lying to the east of Carimpara until the territorial dispute is finally disposed of. The Cochin Sirkar will, of course, similarly abstain from any operations.

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From the Dewan of Cochin, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Ernacollum, 14th September 1871, No. 677.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honour to inform you that I have received another report from the Acting Conservator of Forests, stating that a more serious trespass has recently been committed by Itty Panghy Atchen's people, who, accompanied by a number of British Police Constables, entered the Pottoondy Hills and commenced cutting teak and other valuable woods from Ooliparah, Caradicoonoo, Vellatty, and other places within the aforesaid hill, and, when the Cochin Forest officials protested, threatened to arrest them and hand them over to the British authorities.

Dewan to Resident, dated 17th December 1870, No. 830.
Resident to Dewan, " 21st " " " 905.

2. Mr. Minchin, in his letter above noted, said that the Magistrate of Malabar had asserted distinctly that, on the last occasion, Itty Panghy Atchen felled timber on his private property within British territory, and considered him quite justified in doing so, and that he (Mr. Minchin) did not consider it advisable, therefore, to interfere with Itty Panghy Atchen felling timber in the same

locality. In a territorial dispute, of the nature under consideration, the assertion, however distinct it might be, of one party can scarcely be considered as conclusive or as binding on the opposite party, especially when that assertion is apparently opposed to a previous settlement between the parties of the same question which was then at issue.

3. In 1815, the British and Cochin Governments appointed Commissioners to define the boundary between the two countries at this particular locality, and the boundary was accordingly determined by the Commissioners. In the report submitted to His Highness the Rajah by the Commissioners appointed on behalf of the Sirkar, Carimpara, which is on the range of hills lying to the west of Ooliparah Tode, is stated as the boundary between the two States. In our copy of Captain Arthur's map, prepared especially to show the boundary as settled by the Commissioners in 1815, the stream which runs along the foot of the above range is marked as forming the boundary. The Sirkar considers the former to be the real boundary, but, to avoid further disputes and uncertainty, the Sirkar will be prepared to accept the latter as the boundary if the British Government will also agree to it.

4. The Collector of Malabar asserts that the eastern branch of the Ooliparah Tode is the boundary, and claims for the British Government, not only all the land lying between the Carimpara range and the stream running along the foot of it, but also the fork of land formed by the two branches of the Oolipara River, and his authority for so doing is the letter of one of his predecessors. I regret to say that I am unable to agree in the correctness of this conclusion.

5. From paragraph 7 of the G. O. of the 15th October 1870, No. 324, I find that the Government have requested the Board of Revenue to submit their views on the question as to the expediency of adopting special measures of defining the boundaries on the frontiers of Travancore and Cochin, and I have, in paragraph 5 of my letter, No. 780, of the 26th November 1870, expressed the desire of this Sirkar that the boundary at this locality should be correctly defined. I trust that a Commission will be appointed to dispose of this and other boundary disputes between the two States. The Collector states that "the groundwork of the investigation must, of course, be the Memorandum drawn up by the Boundary Commissioners in 1815," and I beg to invite your attention to the request contained in my letter above mentioned, to be furnished with a copy of this memorandum.

6. Itty Panghy Atchen's aim appears to be to fell and remove all the valuable trees growing in the tract of territory in dispute before any such investigation and settlement can take place, and I beg, therefore, most earnestly to request that the Magistrate of Malabar may be requested to prevent the felling of any more trees, or the removal of the logs already felled from the tract lying to the east of Carimpara until the territorial dispute is finally disposed of. Till such time the Cochin Sirkar will also gladly engage to refrain from carrying on any operations in the locality in question.

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No. 47. ORDER THEREON, 29th September 1871, No. 307.

Pending a formal adjustment of the boundaries in dispute, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that strict orders should be given against entry on the disputed tract.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*